The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,097—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 5th April, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bander Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 8th April, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 27th April, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st March, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
URANO	N. Ucropina	1830	400	5th April 1881.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2391	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
TO BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows :—

s. s. TEBE......D. Lucich on or about 31st March 1881.
s. s. MEMFI........ „ 25th April 1881.
s. s. CASTORE..G. Mahorcich. „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 29th March, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 9th, 1881.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ld. BOMBAY TO LONDON.

THE Company's fine new steamer CAMORTA, 2,000 tons wil sail from Bombay for London direct on 1st April.

She is a poop ship with excellent accommodation for passengers, and is fitted out with all the recent improvements.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured by WINDSOR and NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Catalogues free on application.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH, UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."
(Rt. Hon'ble Lord Beaconsfield.)

A Large Assortment always kept of Patterns specially adapted to this Country. Can be filled and completed at the shortest Notice. Send for Descriptive Price List.

"Models of Compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BAILDON'S APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES,

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, a 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2n Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES, OR LONDON *VIA* MARSEILLES.

THE Steam Ship TENEDOS will leave about 6th April. Has excellent accommodation for 2 or 3 First Class Passengers. Moderate terms.

Apply to Captain HARRIS, on board, or to McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE fine new Steamer BESSIE MORRIS will SAIL on the 7th proximo as above, and has first-class accommodation for a few passengers on favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	14th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. CASTALIA	J. D. Allison	2200	421	23rd April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation

Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints „ „ 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,

A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE,

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingradients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, combined with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Rs. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES
For Cartes-de-Visite, of Russia or Morocco Leather.
Plain or mounted in Nickel.
Single, from Re. 0-10 to Rs. 8-0.
Double „ „ 4-8 „ 13-8.
Oxford Shape, in Wood,
From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.
Ormula and Algerian Marble,
In numerous and pretty designs,
From Rs. 5-0 to Rs. 50-0.
FOR CABINET SIZE PHOTOS.
Russia and Morocco Leather,
From Rs. 3-0 to Rs. 40-0.
Plush, Velvet, and Leather,
From Rs. 4-0 to Rs. 20-0.
Oxford Shape, in Wood,
From Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 4-0.
Ormolu, Algerian Marble, and Oxydised Metal,
From Rs. 6-0 to Rs. 50-0.
PROMENADE PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
Adapted to take the new Promenade shaped Photograph, 10 × 6 in.
In Plush, Velvet, or Leather,
From Rs. 5-0 to Rs. 20.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT CASES.
In fancy Morocco and other Leathers, for the Pocket.
To hold from 1 to 6 Cartes-de-Visite....Rs. 4 0 to Rs. 16 0
Do. 2 to 10 Cabinet Photos.... „ 5 0 to „ 18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—Rampart Row, the Fort: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—Arsenal Road.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees...........Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT:
FRIDAY, 1st APRIL, 1881,
LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT BUT ONE.

NOTICE.
In consequence of
THE VOLUNTEER FETE
The Subscription performance will take place
TO-NIGHT,
when will be presented
THE LAUGHABLE FARCE,
A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK,
To be followed by the successful Burlesque,
CINDERELLA.

SATURDAY:
NO PERFORMANCE.

MONDAY, 4th APRIL,
BENEFIT OF
MR. JOHN BURTON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas 8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GAIETY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF
Mr. JOHN BURTON.
MONDAY, 4th APRIL,
SHERIDAN'S COMEDY,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

FIRST GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE
OF
THE SEASON,
SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL,
Under the management of Messrs. Norville and Crofton,
IN AID OF THE B. V. R. BAND.
The Gates will open at 7-30 P. M.
BALLOON ASCENT.
THE GALANTY SHOW.
GRAND ART EXHIBITION.
BABY SHOW
GRAND DISTRIBUTION
OF
PRIZES.

Every ticket-holder entitled to a chance of one of the Six prizes.

1st prize. A splendid Gold Hunting Watch.
2nd „ A Silver Hunting Watch.
3rd „ Do. do.
4th „ An Enamelled crystal faced self-winding and setting watch.
5th „ A crystal Face self-winding and setting watch.
6th „ A handsome Hunting Watch.

The above prizes are on view at Messrs. Soundy&Co's.

RICHARDSON'S SHOW
BY MEMBERS OF THE GAIETY COMPANY.
CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
THEIR FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE OUT OF LONDON.
THE SHOOTING GALLERY
A cup will be given to the best shot of the evening.
TURKISH CIGAR DIVAN.
WHEELS OF FORTUNE, &c., &c.
MANAGED BY MR. NORVILLE.
GRAND AL FRESCO CONCERT AT 10 O'CLOCK.

1. Overture.—"Fra Diavolo."
The Gaiety Band, under the direction of Mr. Dudley Wyatt.
2. Duett.—"Love and War."
Messrs. Geo. Norville and Denbigh Newton.
3. Irish Ballad.—"Thady O'Flynn."
Miss Violet Vivian.
4. Song.—"The White Squall."
5. Ballad.—"Loves Request."
Miss Minnie Nordt.
6. Song.—"Nancy Lee."
Mr. Geo. Norville.
7. B. V. R. Galop.

GRAND ILLUMINATIONS.
THOUSANDS of LIGHTS.
The circle will be illuminated with Messrs. Mondolfo's
PORTABLE GAS-LIGHTS.
DANCING PLATFORM.
THREE BANDS.
Special Constables have been sworn in for this occasion.
A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS
AND
PYROTECHNICAL DEVICES.
The whole evening's amusement will conclude with a
MIDNIGHT SURPRISE.
At intervals the Gardens will be lighted up with
TURKISH AND ITALIAN FIRES.

The refreshment buffet is under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Norville and Crofton, who have made arrangements with Messrs. Treacher and Co. to supply the entire stock of Wines, Spirits and Waters.

Admmission—ONE RUPEE.

A. W. Proudfoot, Adjt. B. V. R.........Hony. Secretary.
W. M. Tennent, Capt. B. V. R.......... „ „
D. S. Kemp, Capt. B. V. R...........Hony. Treasurer.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, commodious and comfortable airy residences on Hornby Row. Rent exceedingly moderatee. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House and Estate Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on Mills, &c.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and in many instances at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
General Agents.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC — Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	BORDEAUX — A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	PETIT MEDOC — Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 0
16 0	9 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC — Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE — Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	CHATEAU LAROSE — Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX — Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
165 0	BORDEAUX	165 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EDINA BLEND OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ANOTHER invoice of this Venerable Old Spirit has been received from the proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. Hardie, Edinburgh, whose first consignment secured so rapid a sale.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

EASTER NOVELTIES.

JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF ALL GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

FURTHER CONSIGNMENT WILL BE RECEIVED BY NEXT MAIL.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA FOR ALL REQUISITES.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock :—
Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	8 9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs.	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „ „	216 0	231 0

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMET APPEARS TWICE A WEEK.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND PERFORMING ANIMALS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1st,
AT 9 P. M.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3-30
AND
EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

In consequence of the *enormous* crowds which have been turned away from the Circus, unable to gain admission for the last three or four evenings, and in compliance with the universal desire,

SIGNOR CHIARINI

has arranged, through the kindness of the B. I. S. N. Co., to defer the starting of the
STEAMER "SCINDIA"
until SUNDAY next, so that everybody may have an opportunity of witnessing the
UNIQUE AND WONDERFUL
PERFORMANCE OF THE PEERLESS
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
at every performance.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 1st,
AT 9 O'CLOCK,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TENDERED TO
SIGNOR GUISEPPE CHIARINI

by his many friends and a large number of the most *distinguished citizens* of Bombay.

A MAGNIFICENT ARRAY OF NOVELTIES will be included in the programme, making this not only the occasion of a parting tribute of admiration and respect for an *accomplished* artist of world-wide fame, but

THE CROWNING TRIUMPH
of a MOST BRILLIANT
and SUCCESSFUL SEASON!
LAST DAYS. LAST DAYS.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
APRIL 1st AND 2nd.

PRICES AS USUAL.

N. B.—PROFESSOR AHMEDKHAN, after Signor Chiarini's visit to his Gymnasium, has kindly volunteered, with some of his most prominent pupils, to appear on

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 1st.

IN THE PRESS.

"SERIOUS REFLECTIONS"

AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BY THE LATE
GEORGE ABERIGH-MACKAY,
UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME
OF
OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.
About 350 pages; Demy 8vo.
Price Rs. 2-8.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of BRUSHWOOD and RAFTERS from the Bhandoop Estate. Each tender to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 50. Tenders are not to be sent in later than 13th instant. For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

F. H. de BRITO, Receiver.
High Court, Bombay, 1st April, 1881.

MATHERAN.

TO BE LET.—The following are the only few remaining BUNGALOWS for the present Hot Season.

Bee-hive	Rent, Rs. 1,000
Underwood	„ „ 700
Bella Vista	„ „ 600
Terrace Cottage	„ „ 600
Maria Cottage	„ „ 500
Cama Cottage	„ „ 500
Mary Lodge	„ „ 500
Rose Cottage	„ „ 500
Wadia Lodge	„ „ 500
Red House	„ „ 300
Hill House	„ „ 400
Fleet Wood	„ „ 400
Keep-sake	„ „ 300

For plans and list of furniture and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

TO BE LET, from about 1st May next, the very desirable BUNGALOW known as General Marriott's Bungalow, situated at Breach Candy, commanding the most charming view of the Sea, and the panoramic view of the town of Bombay, now in the occupation of Wilson Bell, Esq. It consists of a handsome drawing-room, large dining-room, spacious billiard-room, three bed, dressing, and bath-rooms, with an extra convenient of a detached Bungalow. The compound is very extensive, and has been tastefully laid out, water laid on at very great expense with English fittings. Such a house is very seldom offered. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, another upper-storied BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, with four bed, dressing, and bath-rooms, with handsome drawing and dining-rooms, large compound, water laid on, and has the convenience of two entrances, one from Breach Candy, and another from Pedder Road. Rent, Rs. 300 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, "The Ridge," from 1st April next, DINNAH LODGE, completely furnished, tastefully decorated, fitted out with gas and water, consisting of a handsome drawing, dining, four bed, dressing, and bath-rooms, veranda all round, situation admirable, compound extensive, garden neatly laid out, bungalow new, stylish, lately vacated by Colonel Maude, Judge Advocate-General. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 7th April next, a BUNGALOW on the RIDGE, Malabar Hill, nearly opposite the Honourable Mr. Graham, now in the occupation of W. B. Pratt, Esq., C. S. It consists of a drawing, dining, two bed, dressing, and bath-rooms; water laid on; neat little garden. Rent Rs. 165 only including all rates and taxes. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, Lower Road, the BUNGALOW situated on the Sea-shore, now in the occupation of Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay. Rent, Rs. 250 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Lower Road, on the Sea-shore, next door to Mr. Barker. Rent, Rs. 175 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW situated on Malabar Hill, just vacated by J. L. Madden, Esq. Rent, Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, four BUNGALOWS in Ambawady. Rent, Rs. 115, 135, 150, 165. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the well known BUNGALOW situated on Mount Nepean, Malabar Hill, known as "Paradise Lodge," opposite J. G. Russell, Esq., lately put in thorough repairs, and in first-class order. Rent, Rs. 250 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

ALSO another BUNGALOW, opposite to the above, known as "Paradise Gained," lately put into thorough repairs. Rent, Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, very desirable BUNGALOW on Cumbala Hill, lately vacated by J. Slight, Esq. Rent, Rs. 125 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, "Rose Cottage," in Middle Colaba, next door to Colaba Castle. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TWENTY-FOUR RESIDENCES to let in the Fort. Rent, Rs. 20, 50, 50, 50, 50, 60, 60, 65, 70, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 80, 90, 90, 90, 100, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 125, 125, 125, 130, 150, 150, 350. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

LANOWLEY.

TO BE LET, for April and May, a comfortable furnished BUNGALOW at Lanowley. Rent, Rs. 300. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE ANNUAL GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME

Under the patronage and in the presence of His Excellency Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., G. C. M. G., C. I. E., will take place on the evening of TUESDAY, the 5th of April next, in the TOWN HALL.

Tickets may be had from any of the Directors, Mr. Lauder, Superintendent of the House, and Messrs. Soundy & Co., where also reserved seats can be secured.

First seats, Rupees 3. Second seats, Rupees 2.
Doors open at 8-30 p. m.
Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
India in 1880; by Sir R. Temple	10 0
Mayne's Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code, New Edition 1881	13 8
Under the Punkah; by Phil Robinson	3 4
Sanscrit and its Kindred Literatures; by Laura Elizabeth Poor	3 12
Hayes Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners, Edn. 1881	6 12
Hayes Guide to Training and Horse Management in India, 2nd Edn.	4 12
Memoirs of a Griffin, or a Cadet's first year in India; by Capt. Bellew, Illustrated	6 12
Marvin's Merv. The Queen of the World, and the Scourge of the Man-stealing Turkomans	11 4
The Statesman's Year Book 1881	6 12
Froude's History of England, Vol. 1. (To be completed in 12 monthly Vols)	2 4
Ben-Hour, a Tale of the Christ Lew. Wallace	3 12
Michael Strogoff, The Courier of the Czar; by Jules Verne	2 4
Curious Adventures of a Field Cricket; by N. D'Auver's	3 4
Uncle Rennis and his Legends of the Old Plantation; by J. C. Harris	3 4
In Paster's Green and other stories; by C. Gibbon	2 4
Our Old Country Towns; by A. Rimmer	6 12
Notes on Military Surveying and Reconnaissance; by Lieut.-Col. W. Paterson	4 12
The Eastern Question Solved: a Vision of the Future; by Budge	0 12
Arnold's Lights of Asia or the great Renunciation	1 8
Blue Book—Sanitary Measures in India, 1878,1879 and up to June 1880	3 0
21 Days in India; by Sir Ali Baba	2 8
Moths; by Ouida	3 4
Wheeler's History of India, Vol. 4, Part 2	7 8
Vanity Fair, Paper containing the Portrait of Sir R. Temple	1 0
Notes on the Nalopakhyanam, or Tale of Nala; by John Peile	7 8
Nice and her Neighbours; by S. R. Hole	10 0
A Pilgrimage to Nejd: a visit to the Court of the Arab Emir, and our Persian Campaign, 2 vols; by Lady Anne Blunt	15 0
Selected Essays on Language, Mythology, and Religion; by Maxmuller, 2 vols.	10 0
Practitioner, vol. July to Dec. 1880	6 12
McCarthy's History of our own Times, 4 vols.	30 0
Paul Faber; by Geo. Macdonald	3 12
Just as I am; by Miss Braddon	3 12
A Beleaguered City; by Mrs. Oliphant	3 12
A Woman in Red; by W. S. Hayward	1 4
Woman's Fortitude; A Tale of the Indian Mutiny; by Lt-Col. F. Money	1 4
Bells and Ringers; by H. Smart	1 4
The following Books will soon arrive	
Endymi; by Earl Beaconsfield, 1 Vol Edition	3 12
Murray's Handbook to the Bombay Presidency, New Edition 1881	9 8
Riding on the Flats and Cross Country; by Capt. H. Hayes	6 12
Reminiscences of T. Carlyle, 2 vols	11 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

I RECOMMEND HAMILTON'S HOTEL as the most comfortable and the cleanest in India.—CARLOTTA PATTI. February 13th, 1881.

IN answer to numerous enquiries, J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel. Fees strictly moderate.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR; favourite resort of health seekers. Charges moderate. Apply early to Proprietor, who has also several good houses to let.

PIANO (square) FOR SALE, in good condition. Price, Rs. 350. Address "M. L.," care of *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a second-hand PIANO by Schiedmayer. Virtually new. Apply to J. NEUBERG.

FINE Old Campbeltown WHISKEY for sale at Rs. 24 per doz. D. MACFADYEN and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, together or separately, VICTORIA and fast-trotting Arab GALLOWAY. Apply X., *Bombay Gazette.*

GERMAN LODGE, 2, Bell Lane, Western Breeze, best situation in Bombay. Lodging at moderate rate; excellent table.

BAZAAR and DHOBIE'S Account-Book, with totals ruled for day or week, abstract pages for each month. Price, Re. 1-8.—Caxton Works, Bombay.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs.50, per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

H. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD'S Amontillado Sherry, Rs. 28 per doz. Vino de Puro, Rs. 21 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

MADAME M. FINNEBERGA, Lady's Dress-maker and Italian Milliner, No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort, late Madame Dausk.

FOR SALE, at SCOTT & Co.'s, Girgaum, a grey Arab GELDING, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a good charger and perfectly quiet. Price Rs. 600.

SCOTCH WHISKY ("Glenfalloch"), five years old, and of perfectly level flavour, at Rs. 21 per dozen.—WALLACE and Co., 4, Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET, suites of APARTMENTS in Albion Place, Byculla, (near Victoria Gardens) healthy and cool. Rents Rs. 25 to Rs. 60, allowance on leases.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS with BOARD, for two Gentlemen with a family, excellent locality, near the sea, within driving distance of the Fort, good stabling. Apply to "W. B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, on advantageous terms, an excellent BUNGALOW, pleasantly situated opposite Girgaum Church. Apply to Messrs. HAMILTON and Co., Fort, or C. SIMMONDS, Esq., Girgaum.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gaze* Office.

WANTED employment either as an AGENT or ENGINEER. Good references and long practical experience on Railways. Address "A. B.," care of this paper, stating salary.

WANTED an experienced European BOOK-KEEPER capable of taking charge of an Office, must be a young, energetic man. Apply "A. B.," care of this Office.

Wanted, English made Victoria Park Phaeton, new or second-hand, but little used, with double seat, must be light and strong. Apply to Messrs. Jamsetjee Nowrojee & Co., Cabinet Makers, Kalbadavie Road.

A LADY from England, R. Navy Officer's daughter, will be happy to give Lessons on the PIANOFORTE to Young Ladies, at her residence, or at the pupils'. Terms moderate. Address "L. L." Post Office, Bombay.

A LADY now in London, a good Musician, Plays and Sings well, fluent French, Elementary Drawing, Latin and Italian, desires an engagement in a family in India. Excellent references. Accustomed to a tropical climate.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Ham Sandwiches, Curry and Rice, Bread and Cheese, Tea and Coffee, Ices, Wines and Spirits.—PEARSE'S, Rampart Row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at par, French Rentes at 121. Enfaced Rupee paper is quoted at 84⅞ for Fours and 91⅞ for Fours-and-a-half. The latter shows an advance of ⅛, and the former, according to the last quotation we had through Reuter, would indicate a rise of ⅝, but private messages of the day before gave 84⅞, so that the actual improvement is only ⅛. The 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan is ⅛ higher at 102⅛. Exchange Bank Shares show a rise of £1 in Oriental, and 10s. in Chartered and Chartered Mercantile. The Chartered Bank, we are informed, pays a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year ending 31st December last, at the same time carrying £10,000 to reserve.

In general produce Coffee is quoted 1s. lower in Midplantation Ceylon, and 6d. in Native. Cocoanut-oil is unchanged. Linseed is dull, with a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta, and 6d. to 9d. in Bombay qualities. Rapeseed is unchanged. Wheat partially 6d. per quarter lower to arrive.

Metals are all as last quoted. Piece-goods in Manchester inanimate.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed heavy, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Spot quotations come unaltered with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. in Americans, but to arrive Americans are again 1-32d. to 1-16d. per lb. lower, and Surats as before almost unsaleable. The favourite figure of 6d. per lb. for Mid. Uplands has at last been reached, but there seems as little probability of any reaction now as when the price was 6⅛d. The statistical position, in fact, would now justify 5d., and practically that might be taken as much nearer the present figure than 6d., as although Middling Cotton, from its scarcity, commands a comparatively full rate, good useable Americans are competing with Surats at remarkably low prices. In New York yesterday ready Mid. Uplands were unchanged at 10 11-16 cents and June shipment at 10·60 cents per lb. The receipts at the U.S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Wednesday's receipts	10,000	9,000	5,000
Four days' do.	52,000	33,000	36,000
Total since 1st Sept.	5,031,000	4,192,000	4,111,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 52⅛d. per oz. ; but a Reuter's telegram from Paris received this morning may not unlikely produce a marked effect on the market in London to-day. The announcement is that "the Bank of France pays in exchange of notes three-quarters in gold and one-quarter in silver." What the effect of this move may be it is difficult to quite estimate. For a long time past it has been a matter of general remark that the funds of the Bank of France have been undergoing a rapid conversion from gold to silver, and it is to this movement undoubtedly that we owe the summoning of the approaching Bimetallic Conference. That the result of the Conference could not be waited for shows that matters must have been becoming much more critical of late ; and it is very evident that the French monetary system has now got into a position which will necessitate a very decided step one way or other at no distant date. Either she must open her mints to silver again and adopt bimetallism out and out, or she must declare for a gold standard and face the loss on realising her silver. The cost of the latter alternative would be so enormous that we can scarcely think it would be entertained, and the probability of something coming out of the Conference in favour of silver is therefore all the more likely. The exchange quotation in London on Paris will probably give some guide as to how the matter is regarded at home. In the meantime the effect here has been to render franc bills almost unquotable, as the banks—who, so far as we can learn, have no private information on the subject—are afraid to operate pending some further development of the situation.

EXCHANGE.—Council drafts in London yesterday having gone at 1s. 7 15-16d., about the rate generally anticipated, we opened here with a decidedly quiet feeling, and during the day a decline of 1-32d. was established. Only a very limited business has been done, the enquiry for Bank Bills being insignificant, whilst very little Private Paper is offering. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	....	1s. 7 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	....	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	..	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	..	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	..	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	..	2f 11½c. (nominal)	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 3-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very strong. An active enquiry has prevailed throughout the day, but in the absence of sellers transactions have not been large. We now quote, Fours Rs. 102½ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 110¼.

SHARES on the whole are quiet. Bank of Bombay's are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 745. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are generally Rs. 5 lower all round. Press Companies, however, are generally firm, Apollo being quoted Rs. 50 and Fort Press Rs. 75 per share higher.

COTTON keeps very dull but remarkably steady. Prices are perhaps Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower where actual business has been done, but transactions have been limited in the extreme. Omras seem quite neglected, but Broach has met rather more enquiry, and in Dholleras a very steady business is passing for all deliveries. We quote :—

Good Omra, April delivery	....	Rs. 195	per candy.
F. G. F. ,, ,,	....	,, 182	,,
G. F. ,, ,,	....	,, 172	,,
Good Broach, Ready	....	,, 218	,,
do. do., April	....	,, 217	,,
Good Dhollera, ,,	....	,, 191	,,
F. G. F. do. ,,	....	,, 186	,,
G. F. do. ,,	....	,, 176	,,

SEEDS and WHEAT ramain unaltered.

FREIGHTS are quiet. For Liverpool 31s. 3d. is still the nominal quotation, but shippers decline to pay over 30s., and that figure will probably be established to-morrow. For Trieste and Venice re-lets have been done at 35s., payable here. For other ports there is no change.

PIECE-GOODS are still dull at unaltered values, and the off-take gives no signs of improvement.

COALS are firm, and Davison,s West Hartley have been sold alongside steamer in harbour at Rs. 15-8 per ton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s. s. Glamus, 876 tons, Captain W. Gyaland arrived in harbour with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Lord Nelson, 1,042 tons, Captain, T. J. Guest, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Norwegian s. s. St. Olaf, 1,280 tons, Commander G. Boe, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from New Castle, 26th Feb., with a cargo of. 1,633 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, 20th Feb., calling at ports on the Coast of Africa, and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Wall, Dr. C .Castro, and one lady.

THE British s. s. Lord Collingwood, 1,133 tons, Captain W. T. Ashby, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Cardiff 26th Feb., via Malta and Port Said with a cargo of 1,800 tons coals and a quantity of iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE s. s. Albion Yacht, 38 tons, Captain Aylesbury, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Galle via Colombo, reports that barque Eugene, from New Castle, reported to have experienced a hurricane that did her a lot of damage and had to put in to Cape of Good Hope.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain W. Britten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Col. and Mrs. Donaldson, Lieut. Moon, Mr. W. T. Lord, Col. Stone, Mr. J. Sheridan, Mr. J. A. Kirkbride, Mr. Harrison, and 26 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Lord Collingwood	Ashby	Cardiff Feb. 26.
31	Abyssinia (s)......	Smith	Delagoa Bay Feb. 20.
	Pachumba (s)	Britten......	Bussorah Mar. 17.
	Albion Zacht (s) ..	Aylesbury ..	Galle Mar. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Oorun (s)..........	Ringheim ..	Cutch.
	Lord Nelson (s) ..	Guest	Calcutta.
	Mahna (s)	Thompson ..	London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
28	Dorunda (s)	......	London.
28	Ethiopia (s)	......	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Singapore, Merello, for Genoa and &c.,
Steamer Glaneus, Gayland, for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Pachumba, for P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Huzara, for Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Canada, for Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—4 hogsheads earthenware, Nanjee Canjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Assein (s) 20 boxes whisky Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Levedas (s)—225 cases yellow metal sheets Ritchie Steuart and Co. 250 boxes still hock, Sigg Sulzer and Co. 2 casks pait and 25 drums linseed oil, Tyeahally chanda bhoy add Co, 100 cases hrandy, B. and a Hormasjee; 9 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts (s) 105 packages peper, Framjee Ardaseer Davor and son.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunfillan, 150 bales cotton Lang Moir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
J. Harkness, 350 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purshotum ; 290 cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Jettany.
J. B. Brown, 109 bales hemp, Khuttow Ludha.
Clan Stuart (s) 455 cwts. bones, Natha Essa, 300 cwts. caleyarn, Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia ; 102 cwts. mowra flower, Toulsidass Euderjee.
Rydal Hall (s) 280 cwts myrabollams, Ruttonjee Manockjee 4000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixxon and Co; 400 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co ; 64 bales wool David sassoon and Co. 200 dry ginger Lalljee Soorjee ; 135 cwt nuxvol mcaJetha. Purslotum ; 1,225 cwts wheat Gungajee Nurput ; 53 bales hemp Khutto Mathora ; 23 bales wool K. Kemolram ; 100 bales cotton V. Bros. cotton T. Mooljeeand Co, 789½ cwts wheat Daee Jawat.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa (s)— 13 cwts ivory, Mamedjee Hajee Adomjee; 8¼ cwts ivory, Ebram Passiany.
Argosy (s)—150 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co. ; 150 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co. ; 125 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co. ; 170 cwts dry ginger, Luckmidass Narrondas ; 323 cwts caster oil and 2,208 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; mustard ; 165 cwts mustard seed, Kouttow Veerjee.
Camorta (s)—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.
Wingates (s)— 4,000 cwts wheat and 100 bales cotton, killick Nixon and Co. ; 8 bales hides, Natha Essa ; 162 cwts dry ginger, Mooljee Govindjee ; 39 bales hides, Khan Mahamed Nursey ; 286 cwts dry ginger and 150¾ cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 100 Bobbin Ginger, Lalljee Soorjee ; 53 packages cloves, Merally Soomar.

FOR HAVRE.

Malwa (s)—1½ cwts wheat, George Lockhart and Co. ;

FOR DUNKIRK.

Simoow (s)—600 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.
Couns (s)—88 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA

Belena (s) 7000 bales cottod, A Blaseheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tenedos (s)—50 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 428 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Singapore (s)—1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Buckinghamshire—155 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Tenedos (s)—300 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Urano (s)—100 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Tobe (s)—500 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Urrano (s)—100 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Lioadia (s)—4,375 cwts wheat, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Singapore (s)—15¾ cwts sandalwood, 16 cwts dry ginger, 16 cwts turmeric, 75 cwts coffee, 7 cwts cassia and 11¾ cwts galangal roots, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam (s)—159 bales twist, Cowasjee Sorabjee ; 30 bales wood, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China (s)—6 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
Nizam (s)—55 bales twist, B. and A. Hormusjee ; 10 cases fishmaws and 80 cwts olibanum and 6 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 787½ cwts raisins, and 50 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 40 bales twist, A. Sorabjee ; 50 bales twist, The Alliance S. and W. Co ; 57 bales twist and 37 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 75 bales cotton, Ramnarayen Moolidher ; 100 bales cotton, Khetsidass Hurmookhroy ; 35 packages olibanum, A. Moosa, 51 packages manooca Sajunbhoy Duttoo ; 222 bundles stone Bhoramjee Shorabjee, 86 cwt butelnuts Govunjee Talakchund ; 17 bales twist waste Eduliee Nusserwanjee ; 53 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Vuzeer Thanur ; 32 bales twist, Custcorchund Tarachund : 359 bales twist E. D. Sasseon and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 15 cwts raisins, Nuzmoodin ; 22½ cwts narlavang, P. F. Talatee, 28½ cwts byalor Luphabhoy chuttoo, 22½ cwts Ghee, Vulubjee Hunseojee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China (s) 53½ chests opinun, E. D. Sassoon and Co. 37 chests opinum, Hazorimol Narsingdass.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 1.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

In the matter of Act II of 1874 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate and Effects of Coja Cazar de Gregario, deceased.

Smith and F.—In the matter of the petition of Adrienne Skinderoglon and others against Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India—R. V. Hearn Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

447-80—Ardesir and H.—Ludha Lukhamsey vs Ramchunder Bhownishunker and another—R. M. Sayani.
560-79—J. C. Cama—Mooljee Dewcurn vs Madan Ghella and others—Khunderao M. and J. C. Cama.
132-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Jamsetjee Cursetjee Boyce—Ardesir and H.
385-80—H. Bicknell—Marwadee Munsookhbhai Mugneeram and another vs Thucker Veerjee Hunsraj and another—Smith and F.
363-80—J. C. Cama—Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Khan and another vs Rustomjee Dadabhoy Bengalee—In person.
411-80—In person (a pauper)—Marwadee Punna Vuckta vs Marwadee Bulla Godda.
141-80—M. M. Munshi.—(for pauper) Anundibai vs Moroba Damodher and others—Shapurjee and T. and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Judgment.

276—J. C. Cama—Aga Hajee Medi Hajee Kazrani vs Serazoodin bin Muddar Meya Barbary and another—M. M. Munshi and in person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-79—A. F. Turner—Megjee Hunsraj and others—vs Mathooradass Lowjee and another—Muljee and B. Part heard.
46-81—Cragie L. and O.—Fatmabeebee bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay vs The Advocate General of Bombay and another—Cragie L. and O. and Hearn C. and L.
51-81—In person (paupers)—Amabai and another vs Framjee Maneckjee Gheewala—Ardesir and H.
52-81—In person (a pauper)—Thucker Raghowjee Kheraz vs Thucker Kheraz Doongersey—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Thompson, Major, Bl. S. C., on leave, from Buldana.

MARCH 29.

Dunsterville, Bl. R. A., on duty, from Lucknow.
Jacob, Major, By. Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Murray, Col., Bl. D. A. G., R. A., in India, on privilege leave from England.
Ternan, Lieut., Bl.S.C., on duty, from Southampton.
Fox, Capt., Bl. R. E., on furlough, from Secunderabad.
Ricketts, Lt.-Col., Bl. S. C., on furlough, from Hoshungabad.
Eastall, Capt., Bl. R. A., A. D. C. to Sir D. Stewart, from England.
Hobday, Capt., Bl. Survey of India, on duty, from England.
Prendergast Walsh, Lt.-Col. By. S.C. from England.
Cary, Major, 13th Lt.-Infy., on leave from Kamptee.
Johnstone, Lieut., By. 4th Horse Cavy., on duty, from Belgaum.
Lyons, Surg.-Major, By. A. M. D., on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 30.

Mainwaring, Major, Bl. 4th Goorkhas, on privilege leave, from Buklah.
Kirf, Lieut., 21st Fusiliers, to join, from Secunderabad.
Saunders, Col., R. H. A., on leave, from Bangalore.
Tyrrell, Lt.-Col., 37th Grenadiers, on furlough, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 29.

Greenstreet, Capt., Ben R. E., on duty, to Lucknow.

MARCH 30.

Surg.-Major, Lyons, By. A. M. D., on duty, to Poona.
Vety. Surg., Oliphant, Bl. Remount Dept., on furlough, to England.
Keef, Lieut., 1-21st Fusiliers, to join, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Scudamore, Lt., Bl. 1-12th Regt., to rejoin, to Deolalee.
Barker, Capt., By. 89th Regt., to rejoin, to Belgaum.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, March 31, 1881.

1. The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to G. Company, viz :—
No. 1334, Vol. W. Leonard.
No. 1335, Vol. J. Addison.
No. 1336, Vol. C. Smith.

1. Volunteers attending the "Fete" at the Victoria Gardens on the 2nd proximo are requested to do so in red uniform.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 31.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn. J. Macgregor, M. D., I. M. D., are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Surgn.-Major H. J. Blanc, M. D., Senior Surgn., J. J. Hospital.

Lieut.-Genl. W. S. Hatch, R. A., is allowed leave to England for eight months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Major H. F. Whyte, Comdt., B. B. and C. I. R. V. Corps, having returned from furlough to England, has resumed command of the Corps.

Capt. F. A. Maurice, G. I. P. R. V., is granted furlough to England for eighteen months from date of departure.

With reference to G. O. No. 138, dated 2nd March, 1881, appointing Major F. J. Caldecott, R.A., First Class Comsy. of Ord. to be Supdt., Gun Powder Factory, that officer will remain in charge of the Kandahar Field Pank until further orders.

Hony. Major A. Dobbs, G. I. P. R. V., is granted furlough to England for two years from date of departure.

Lieut. W. B. Piers, 15th Foot, is appointed a Probationer for the Bom. S. C.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Bt.-Col. H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., S. C., Persian Interpreter to H. E. the C.-in-C. in India.

Lieut.-Col. A. Wardrop, S. C., Depy. Adjt. Genl., is appointed Judge Advocate General of the Army, vice Col. C. O. Maude, whose extended term of office granted by G. G. O. No. 67, dated 1st Feb., 1881, will expire on the 31st instant.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieut. E. G. Reilly, S. C., and Capt. F. D. Raikes.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Lieut.-Col. C. D. Macleod, Infy., six months, M. C.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy. of State for India to retire from the Service, subject to H. M's approval :—

Surgn. R. M. Wall, 4th March, 1881.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey, Judge of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been permitted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade is appointed to be First Class, First Grade, Subdte. Judge at Poona, vice Rao Bahadur Chintaman Sakharam Chitnis, deceased.

Mr. G. W. Scott, Actg. Mamlatdar of Dhulia in the Dist. of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Khandesh.

Azam Sitaram Gopal Soman, Mahalkari of Petha Nagothna in the District of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Kolaba.

Mr. E. Cordeaux, C.S., to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. R. Naylor, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe is confirmed in the second grade of second class Subordinate Judges, vice Rao Saheb Krishnarao Pandurang Bengeri, retired.

Rao Saheb Harisukhram Manekram Mehta is appointed to be substantive *pro tem* second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe.

Rao Saheb Lalubhai Pranvalabh Parak is confirmed in the third grade of second class Subordinate Judges, vice Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe, promoted.

Rao Saheb Gopal Ganesh is appointed to be substantive *pro tem* second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Harisukhram Manekram Mehta.

Rao Saheb Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni is appointed to be substantive *pro tem* second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Lalubhai Pranvalabh Parak confirmed in that Grade.

Azam Janardan Yeknath, Head Karkun of Taluka Kalvan in the District of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Nasik.

Mr. W. Holland is appointed to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Kolaba, until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb G. M. Sathe, B.A., is appointed Depy. Edcnl. Inspr., Thana, vice Rao Saheb S. C. Chitnis, transferred to the Revenue Dept., with effect from the date of Mr. D. R. Tarkhadkar's appointment as Head Master, Hyderabad High School.

Rao Saheb B. R. Sahasrabudhe, B.A., is appointed Depy. Edcnl Inspr., Nasik Sub-division, vice Rao Saheb G. M. Sathe, but to continue to act as Depy. Edcnl. Inspr., Poona.

Surgeon W. K. Hatch is appointed to act as Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgn.-Major W. F. Knapp, or till further orders.

Mr. Manilal Nabhulal Drivide is appointed Depy. Edcnl. Inspr. (on probation), Gujarati Schools, Bombay.

Mr. Shriniwas K. Rodda is appointed to act as Depy. Edcnl. Inspr., Dharwar, till further orders.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Balcrishna Sohoni is appointed to act as Principal of the Poona Training College during the absence of Rao Saheb Sitaram V. Patwardhan, or until further orders.

Surgn. J. Macgregor, M.D., is appointed to act as Professor of Pathology in the Grant Medical College, vice Surgn. W. K. Hatch, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Vinayak Bhagwant, who has been dismissed from the office of Local Fund Overseer in the Bassein, Mahim, and Dahanu Talukas in the Thana Collectorate, in consequence of his having been convicted under Section 182 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared ineligible for employment again under Government in any capacity.

Mr. R. E. H. Light, Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Dept., Poona, is allowed furlough for one year from the date of his leaving Bombay at the beginning of May next.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. F. Sheppard, C.S., to act as Comsr., N.D., on the retirement of Mr. Lestock Reid.

Mr. Lakshman Ballal Oke to act as Sub-Asst. Consvr. of Forests, third grade, during the absence of Mr. Fagan on privilege leave.

Mr. W. H. A. Wallinger, Depy. Consvr. of Forests, Poona, is allowed six months' special leave of absence on urgent private affairs from the 7th May next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. R. King to act as Asst. Supdt. of Stamps during the absence of Mr. J. S. Maidment, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn.-Major W. Nolan, B. A., M. D., is appointed to act as Supdt., Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, vice Surgn.-Major W. Niven, during the absence of Surgn. P. Murphy, M. D., or until further orders.

Surgn. J. MacGregor, M. D., is appointed to act as Asst. Surgn., European General Hospital, vice Surgn. W. K. Hatch, M. B., or until further orders.

Depy. Surgn.-Genl. J. Lumsdaine, Sany. Comsr. for the Govt. of Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from such date after the 14th April, 1881, as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr. L. Reid is permitted to resign H. M's. Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from 1st April, 1881.

Mr. Laxman Gopal Deshmukh, B. A., is appointed a probationer under the Native Civil Service Rules.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. H. D. Oliver, R. E., to act as Ex. Engr., Ahmednagar, with the temporary rank of Ex. Engr., fourth grade.

Mr. T. Summers, Asst. Engr., first grade, has passed the Deptmtl. Examination.

H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. O. W. Dunn to act as Ex. Engr. for Irrigation, Gujarat, with the temporary rank of Ex. Engr., 4th grade, as a temporary measure, from the date of departure of Mr. A. Davidson on leave.

Mr. A. E. Hight, Asst. Engr., second grade, has passed the Examination in the Marathi language according to the test prescribed in the Government of India Public Works Code.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

NOTIFICATION.

H. E. the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will hold a LEVEE at the NEW SECRETARIAT at 5 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1881.

Officers of the Army attending the Levée will wear Full-dress.

The Commissioner of Police will be requested to make the usual arrangements for the reception of Gentlemen having the privilege of the private entry and for the General Public.

The Levée will close by the presentation, by their respective Commanding Officers, of the Native Officers of the Regiments serving in Bombay.

By order of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief,
E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC, Bt. Major,
11th Hussars,
Military Secretary.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1881.

THE announcement made by Reuter that the Bank of France pays its notes three-quarters in gold and one-quarter in silver is by itself hardly intelligible. Reuter has given us either too little or too much. It is well known that since the first year or two after the war, the bank has been ready to redeem its notes in coin, and the knowledge has been sufficient to prevent the notes being presented for redemption. There would not appear to be in the present instance any special notification ; only the simple fact is stated that any one taking notes to the bank will not get gold for them, but must take gold and silver. It is possible that this action is forced on the bank by its diminishing stock of gold. Any new step, however, taken by the bank on the eve of the Conference would seem to point to an ultimate effect on the position of silver. And yet the bald announcement given by Reuter makes it impossible to conjecture what might be the real or the intended effect on this metal. The only thing to be gathered is that France is taking some new departure on the silver question, and it is safe to believe that any such move must be towards bi-metallism. From the last mail we learn that the invitations to the Bi-metallic Conference were issued by France and the United States jointly, and it is therefore a reasonable supposition that they will act together. Italy too, we learn, has negotiated a loan with the Rothschilds for sixteen millions sterling, to put her currency on a specie basis ; and the result is that one can now get but fcs. 25·50 for a sovereign in Italy, though a short time ago the price was fcs. 27·70. Italy, therefore, who has declared herself on the side of bi-metallism, will be a real power in the Conference. The smaller States of the Latin Union could hardly refuse to follow the lead of France and Italy. There would appear to be reason therefore to believe that some effective steps will be taken towards bi-metallism at the coming Conference, and that it will not end, like the last, in mere compliments.

WE have all of us read with delight the marvellously graphic account of the French Revolution by the great writer we have recently lost. We have felt a thrill of patriotic pride at his glowing description of the power of our country under his favourite hero. We have followed with wrapt attention his life of the Prussian warrior king. Noble subjects all, right worthily treated, the author of these works must ever rank, despite the vicious mannerism of his style, as one of our most popular, eloquent, and powerful historians, and as a great prose poet, But why should we consider him a "philosopher," a "prophet," a "seer," a "sage," the "greatest moral teacher of the age?" Such are a few of the terms of eulogy applied to Thomas Carlyle by the London press, and for the most part, too, by journalists who would themselves indignantly repudiate every one of the doctrines he inculcated so vigorously. What is the gospel according to Carlyle? We do not allude to his yearning love for truth and hatred of falsehood and sham. That is a doctrine which has been especially the property of Britons for generations. The oftener it is inculcated the better. Happily many great writers have employed their talents to impress it upon us. The teaching which will remain for ever associated with the name of Carlyle is Hero Worship, the modern form of the process of deification which belongs to an earlier stage in civilisation. Surely nations are strong and progressive in direct proportion to the degree of individual independence and originality amongst them. For this reason a good absolute government is, in the long run, far less conducive to the material progress of a nation than a popular although inferior rule. In the one case the people are taught to look to their rulers for guidance and order ; in the other they must depend upon themselves. The friction of individual brains which the process of self-government involves is a most powerful agent in raising the intellectual level of the masses. The influence of self-government upon the people is similar to the influence of a religion which, like Protestantism, makes a demand upon the intelligence, compared with the effect of a religion, like Catholicism, by which individual responsibility is minimised. To Carlyle it seemed only right and proper that the destinies of mankind should be entrusted to some few men who considered themselves, and have the power of persuading others, that they are wiser and better than their fellow-beings. This tendency to look to others for guidance is due to the self-felt weakness of humanity, and is especially strong in the weaker races and in the gentler sex. It is this tendency which has made "saviours of society" possible ; which has created them all, from Cæsar to Louis Napoleon ; and which probably tends more than any other one influence to retard the slow but regular progress of humanity. All the world are fools with the exception of some few heroes. This is the one chief idea inculcated in all Carlyle's works, from his first "mystical" essays to his last political pamphlets.

Public opinion is contemptible ; listen to the word of one wise, god-like man. But public opinion, after all, is but the resulting product, the survival of the fittest ideas, after the jostling and the conflict of thoughts and opinions, in millions of brains of average calibre, amongst which must be some of the very highest order of intellect. Carlyle's fellow-countrymen consisted of "twenty-seven millions, mostly fools." But folly and wisdom are, after all, only relative. It is not philosophical to complain because it has not pleased the Almighty to make that marvellous instrument, the human brain, generally wiser than it is. The twenty-seven millions contain at least less fools than any other twenty-seven millions who have ever lived upon this earth. They have turned out from their ranks men who have influenced the thoughts and daily life of the world as no other men of ancient or modern nations have done. The working classes of Great Britain have in recent times produced a Stephenson who quadrupled the wealth of the world in a decade ; an Arkwright who taught us how to clothe the whole world. In literature a stone-quarry turned out a Hugh Miller, and a peasant's hut produced a Burns, and once even a Carlyle. It is strange that Carlyle, who taught, truly enough, that in nature "silence means latency," did not recognise thoroughly the latent power of the masses. To him the few men who had stepped out from the ranks of common workers were alone worthy of attention. He did not see that for every man who thus was drawn out by circumstances, many as good as he must remain behind content to do their duty unhonoured and unknown. Had Stephenson been born twenty years sooner or later he would, in all probability, have remained a simple, ingenious, but obscure mechanic. Others would have perfected the wondrous machine which will now for ever be associated with his name. Stephenson but hastened the invention by a few months, or at most a few years.

This belief in the universal folly of mankind appears to have substituted itself in Carlyle's mind in place of the Calvinistic doctrine of universal depravity, which he had rejected. It seems peculiarly out of place in a man born and bred in a country the lower orders of which are the most cultivated in the world, and who have "long enjoyed the privilege of supplying the greater part of Europe with professors for its Universities and educated and skilled workmen for its practical arts." The British workman may organise himself, he may construct benefit societies with world-wide ramifications, but to allow him to vote at the election of members of Parliament is "to shoot Niagara." "And after ?" "And after," we find ourselves much as we were before. Carlyle theoretically admired the "horny-handed workman," but he practically despised him so much as to strenuously deny his right to a voice in the Government of the country whose wealth he produced, and in the expenditure of the revenue he helped to raise. Carlyle, like very many other "educated' persons, under-rated the intelligence of those whom it is customary to term the "working classes." They were, in his opinion, uneducated. Many of them, no doubt, can neither read nor write, but even these have received a very valuable education in respect of which the so-called educated classes are generally rather deficient. The workman has learnt how to earn his bread with the sweat of his brow. He has had the benefit of actual experience of the difficulties of life. Stern necessity has taught him what the struggle for existence is. Want and suffering have taught him to sympathise with and to help his fellow-men. The most superficial acquaintance with members of the working classes is sufficient to show that an order of intelligence often obtains amongst them as high, or very nearly as high, as is ordinarily met with in "good society." And why should it not be so ? To learn to translate Horace with the help of a dictionary and the stimulus of a birch rod is education which qualifies a man to be a senator. To have to interpret the diagrams of a steam engine, to learn to decipher from the jagged pencil scrawl the wants and the faults of the complicated mass of machinery before him, is no "education ;" it is only the business of a "working man" on 25s. a week who should not be qualified to vote for his borough. To learn to construct what it pleases pedagogues to term "verses" is a liberal education ; to learn to construct a watch is only a technical one. There is no doubt which is the most useful knowledge to the world at large, and on the other hand there can be no dispute about which exercise is best adapted to develop the purely literary faculties of the individual ; but it is quite an open question which is the highest intellectual feat, and which is best calculated to develop those mental powers which are most valuable to mankind. No, we have shot Niagara, and all of us, except perhaps an insignificant minority, would be very sorry to find ourselves suspended over the fall once more. And here we see one great difference between the reforms gradually forced upon a country by the might of the despised public opinion and the institutions created by the power of an individual such as one of Carlyle's heroes. The former is rarely, if ever, reversed ; the latter often, if not generally, ends with the life of the originator.

There is, too, much to wonder at, and something to regret, in Carlyle's choice of heroes. He has little to say about Newton, who unfolded one of the grandest secrets of nature to us, who invented that most powerful engine of calculation, the calculus. He passes over the really great benefactors of humanity, and admires chiefly those men who in abnormal conditions of society have seized the opportunity to raise themselves to greatness upon the ruins of the liberties of their fellow-countrymen, conveniently forgetting that this brilliant success is due quite as much to a deficiency in some moral qualities as to extraordinary intellectual strength. Heaven save us from any more Cromwells or Napoleons, and let us try to save ourselves so far as in us lies. To exalt usurpers into demi-gods is a bad lesson for the children of a free and law-loving land. Let us remember that Thiers by his history brought back the Empire. It is strange that such fancies should seize the brain of an able and good man ; but there is very much that was very strange and very unphilosophical about Carlyle. "Napoleon by no means appears so great a man to me as Cromwell." And why ? Did Cromwell reconstruct a shattered society ? Did he introduce a code of law the most complete the world has ever seen ? Was his name such a power in his country as to enable him, escaped from custody, to re-seat himself upon his throne without a blow or a struggle ? Did it recall his dynasty after four other Governments had risen and fallen ? Cromwell did none of these things. Napoleon did them all. Yet Cromwell is a greater man than Napoleon because Carlyle—who had given up the creed he himself was taught to believe—felt more sympathy for the religious opinions he was pleased to attribute to Cromwell than to the opinions he attributed to Napoleon. This is very shallow reasoning. It is not far from nonsense. Although Carlyle was such a hater of everything approaching to sham, was there not a sprinkling of what is vulgarly called "humbug" in his own writing ? His peculiar mysticism and peculiar style were, after all, but literary tricks for making his words appear to have a depth beyond their actual signification, a meaning beyond the thoughts of the writer. There is an insinuation running throughout of "I could an I would." But he never would ! A series of very vigorous denunciations invariably ends without—what is really wanted—any remedy being suggested. It is a relief to turn from one of Carlyle's rhapsodical jeremiads inveighing against the folly of peoples, and parliaments, and statesmen, to the exact and eloquent but simple language of his friend John Stuart Mill's Essay on Liberty : from what *is not* to what *is* Philosophy.

AMERICA is the land of telegraphs. Numerous as are the all-connecting lines in great European cities, they nowhere approach the number that intersect and radiate from New York. And the western metropolis has given its telegraphs a central home worthy of their importance. At the junction of Day-street with Broadway, there is a vast building, rising with its ten storeys to a height of one hundred and forty feet, above which a lofty tower of iron reaches to a total elevation of two hundred and thirty feet from the level of the street. It cost the bagatelle of two millions and a quarter of dollars, or nearly half a million of pounds sterling. It is entirely fire-proof, the two lower storeys being of granite, and iron and brass entering as largely as possible into the formation of all the internal fittings. The enormous roof is so constructed as to rest entirely on the outer walls of the edifice, the space below it forming one enormous room, one hundred and forty-five feet long by seventy wide and twenty-three high. It is in this elevated situation that the greater number of the telegraphic instruments and operators are, the messages received on the lower floors being borne upwards by pneumatic tubes. These tubes and the heating apparatus are worked by powerful engines, the power of which is also applied to three great elevators which are calculated to carry up and down between the different floors 5,000 persons daily. The ground floor is divided into four compartments devoted to the telegraphic work of the Atlantic Cable, the *Telegraphic Journal* is edited and published on the first floor, whilst the second and third floors are in the possession of the employés of the Gold and Stock Department.

A WONDERFUL MACHINE.

(BY OUR OWN SCIENTIST.)

WE have to announce to-day the most marvellous discovery of the age ; or, indeed, of any age, for it cannot be denied that the nineteenth century has been more fertile of invention than any other period in the world's history. The telephone invented by Bell may be considered a mechanical ear. There is no doubt that its property of transmiting and reproducing sounds is closely analogous to the process by which the impression of sonorous vibrations are conveyed from the tympanum by the aural nerves to the brain. In the same way, we may conceive that a combination of the camera obscura and recently invented "phonoscope" would mechanically though clumsily reproduce the mechanical arrangements so admirably performed by nature in that marvellous natural instrument, the eye. The telephone, the phonograph, and the phonoscope are all marvellous instruments, and have brought well-deserved fame to their discoverers. But they are all eclipsed by the invention we have to chronicle to-day, and which we shall endeavour to describe clearly yet fully. The invention, indeed, bears a very modest title. Its full significance will be apparent presently. It is called the "complete autographic letter-writer." Its action is as follows :—The machine consists of a large square wooden box, as large as a small church organ, or say ten feet in height by six feet square. On one side is a board upon which are a number of keys, as in an organ ; above the board is a double row of stops. On one side is a large hand crank, like the handle of a chaff-cutting machine. In front above the stops is a narrow slit, through which the written letter is pushed. On the further side is a large roll of paper, which provides the raw material out of which letters are manufactured. When a letter is to be written, the handle is turned rapidly by an able-bodied cooly ; in about a minute a small bell situated at the top of the machine, rings. This is a sign that the machine is ready to begin. The person in charge of the instrument commences by spelling out on the keyboard the name of the writer, of the addressee, and any other proper names which occur in the communication. At the same time, with the other hand, he pushes in the stops which correspond to the metaphysical characteristics of the letter, such as anger, reproof, enquiry, demonstration, argument, and many others ; about forty stops are provided in ordinary machines. As soon as this operation is completed, the operator depresses a side lever, and in a minute or two the complete letter, beautifully printed, is pushed out of the slit in front of the machine. We will now endeavour to give a description of the internal economy of this wonderful creature (as we may almost call it), which our readers will rightly conjecture is of a somewhat complicated nature. The principles involved are, however, despite the wonder of the results, very simple, and we will endeavour to clear up the mystery to the satisfaction of our scientific readers, and at the same time give our non-scientific readers a general idea of the principles involved. Most of our readers will have surmised that electricity is the active agent employed. The cooly who turns the handle works, in fact, a magneto-electric machine, similar in principle to that which lights up our office. The current from the machine passes to a small case situated at the top of the instrument, which contains one thousand very fine silver strings. These strings are of different lenghts and tensions, and are arranged in ten rows of one hundred each. At the top of each string is a very minute battery arranged so as to store electricity transmitted to it by the vibration of the string ; above this minute battery is an equally minute microphone ; from the microphone the electric current is led by fine wires to a large glass spindle which revolves in the centre of the machine. This spindle is perhaps the most delicate and complicated part of the whole instrument. It may be considered a mass of electric nerves. Upon the spindle revolve freely a number of wheels made of aluminium, that being the lightest available metal. Each of these wheels contains a small electric engine of novel construction, but similar in principle to those used by dentists. Upon the periphery of each wheel is printed in raised type some five hundred words in a certain convenient order ; below the wheels, and in contact with the type, is an endless web of black transfer paper, the prepared side being away from the type. Below this again, and in contact with the transfer paper, passes the paper upon which the communication is to be printed. This paper is drawn onwards by simple mechanical means as in ordinary printing machines.

The action of the machine is as follows :—Most of our readers are aware that if a tightly stretched string capable of emitting a musical note be sounded, it will communicate its vibrations to any other similar string near which is capable of vibrating in unison or harmony with it ; while on the other hand it will check the vibrations of any string which vibrates in discord. The one thousand strings correspond to the different ideas which the machine may have to express. Here some of our scientific readers will say "but a letter-writer has to express an infinite variety of ideas ; how can a few strings or a limited mechanism express an unlimited number of ideas ?" The question is easily answered. The strings represent only the simplest rudiments of ideas. The ideas themselves are produced by the combination of strings taken two together, three together, or anyhow. Our mathematical readers will be aware that this represents an unlimited capacity. In fact, the use of an alphabet proves that an unlimited number of ideas may be represented by the different combinations of only twenty-four letters. Probably as these machines are hereafter simplified and improved, a great reduction will take place in the number of strings required. The action of the operator in moving the keys and stops sets free to vibrate those strings which correspond to the ideas in the letter to be written. The movement of the starting lever throws a large extra string running through the centre of the string box into violent vibrations. These vibrations communicate themselves to the strings which have been left free to act. These, again, communicate motion to other strings released when the pressure is removed from the keys (as in a piano). The machine is now considering. At last a superior vibration is established in some strings. Telegraphic currents are set up in the batteries at the head of these strings. This electric impulse is magnified by the microphones, and transmitted to the glass axle. The corresponding aluminium wheels are spun round like lightning by their engines. The requisite words come in contact with the transfer paper. A small cane rises underneath, brings the paper in contact with the transfer surface, and the word is recorded in good Roman type and in indelible black. The process has taken some time to describe ; but it progresses in the machine with the rapidity so characteristic of electricity, and a very few minutes is consumed in the production of even a lengthy despatch.

As our readers will be glad of a sample of the literary powers of this marvellous machine, we may as well tell them that this article was written by this machine, just supplied us by the enterprising and talented inventors. The editorial "we" should, in fact, be "it," or "this engine;" in this case, however, we do not propose to change the form which custom has made familiar to us, especially as the machine has no preferences or feelings to be hurt by a misuse of pronouns.

An important modification has also been introduced into our machine. The transfer paper is dispensed with, and the impression of the words upon the aluminium circles is taken by a very thick strip of peculiar paper, the width of one of our columns. This impression is afterwards hardened by heat, and a cast in soft metal is taken, as in the ordinary stereographic process. So that, in fact, the machine not only does the work of the editor, but of the "compositor" as well.

Our readers will at once perceive what a revolution this invention will make in the world. When one or two practical difficulties have been got over, it is probable that every local Government in India will be supplied with one of these instruments, by which a vast saving will be effected, as all secretaries will be at once compulsorily retired, and their places filled by able-bodied coolies. Some of these difficulties are obvious. One is the unfortunate tendency of the machine to say everything that is in its mind. As Chatham said, "When I am up, everything that's in me must come out." It is probable, too, that endeavour to induce the machine to deduce crooked conclusions from simple and obvious premises would seriously damage this delicate instrument. All these difficulties may, however, be got over in time ; and so we may look forward at some future date to seeing Acts of Parliament and other official documents grammatically expressed and couched in intelligible English.

The most wonderful property of this machine was not anticipated by the inventors. We have said that at the top of each string is a minute battery for the storage of electricity. When the string has been used this battery remains more highly charged than the batteries belonging to other strings. The string therefore is more easily vibrated than the other strings. The effect of this is that when a letter has been written, if the machine be started again without the keys being touched, a similar letter will be produced. In other words, the machine has a memory. It is nothing less (we almost dread to write it) than an *artificial brain.* Rough and rude, it is true, compared with the productions of nature, but still beyond all doubt the most marvellous production of the human mind.

We have already said that the telephone is an artificial ear, and the photophone an artificial eye. If the inventors can at some future time succeed in furnishing this machine with ears and eyes and limbs, the latter moved, perhaps, by steam, we shall have a real automaton, a being complete in everything except consciousness. It could never possess the knowledge of "ego," to say nothing of the power of reproducing its species. And yet how cumbrous and unwieldy would this artificial being, consuming zinc, and acids, and coal, instead of corn and wine, be compared with the commonest productions of nature ! Possibly, however, future improvements might diminish its bulk. Perhaps the infancy of nature is the real reason why giants existed in days of old. This invention is obviously of the greatest interest to physiologists, throwing as it does much light on many curious points. We only regret that we cannot at present invite the public generally to inspect our machine, but we shall have great pleasure in showing and explaining it to any gentlemen of the medical profession.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

ON the early morning of Friday, the 18th instant, His Excellency and party left Yellapur for Bellikery, on the coast, and, stopping for refreshments at a point about midway on the road, which had been kindly provided by Colonel Peyton reached the latter about two o'clock in the afternoon. His Excellency came by way of Ankola, and thence, crossing the intervening creek in a canoe, whilst the horses were being swum over, galloped along the beach to Bellikery. The ride down the Arbile Ghat, with its lovely scenery of wood and dale on the other hand, and along a road which all the way traverses fine forest of varied foliage interspersed with trees exceptionally brilliant in rich blossom, was most delightful. And though the heat was no doubt great, it was tempered by a fresh sea-breeze which so modified its effect as to render the forty-six miles canter not so arduous a task as it would have been in a calm or with a gentle wind accompanying us.

At Bellikery his Excellency the Governor was received by Mr. Candy, the Collector of Canara, and Mr. Todd, his Assistant, in the pretty and conventional Canarese style. And here, as in Carwar, Mr. Candy entertained his Excellency with all the resources at his command, and made the visit to Bellikery a subject of pleasing reminiscence to his guests. At the triumphal arch which was erected close to the Assistant Collector's house, his Excellency received greetings from a bevy of young women who had come thither for the purpose from the neighbouring town of Ankola, where their avocation is associated with the services of the temple. They then marched in irregular procession in front of his Excellency to the house, and then, taking their leave, returned after dinner and entertained the party with dance and song. This is a time-honoured custom in Canara. And no officer of distinction is allowed to pass through Bellikery without having this mark of Canarese respect paid him. Some of the girls were pretty, and all were tastefully dressed in flowing drapery. Whilst the others were singing, a little girl of about twelve or thirteen years of age performed some acrobatic feats, being a particularly good tumbler. On the following morning his Excellency and party rode on to Carwar, a distance of fourteen miles, and near the town were met by Mr. Sheppard, Acting Commissioner of the Southern Division, Mr Ingle, Deputy Collector of Carwar, the native officials, and a crowd of people, which swelled in numbers as the Collector's house was approached. Mr. Macpherson, the Judge, was presented to his Excellency at the Commissioner's house. The whole party breakfasted with Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, and his Excellency then repaired to Mr. Candy's house, which became his quarters for his stay in Carwar.

The weather here was remarkable hot and sultry, but this is said to be the hottest season of the year in Carwar, as in May, the month of greatest heat inland, the heat on the coast is tempered by a sea-breeze.

On Saturday, the 20th, at 4 p.m., his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Colonel Stracey, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Candy, and Colonel McGillivray, visited the High School, where the boys recited passages in prose and poetry from the school books. His Excellency then drove along a beautiful road to Kodibag, where, on a newly-constructed pier running out into the river, called Kali Nadi, a canopy had been raised. Here he was received by Mr. Ingle, the Vice-President of the Municipality, and members of the Municipal Commission ; also by the civil officers, Mr. Macpherson, Dr. Cook, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Westbrook, Mr. Desai, and native officials. After his Excellency had taken his seat on the dais prepared for him, all the populace were allowed at his express wish to come on to the pier—a kindness which they fully appreciated, and which they lost no time in taking advantage of. As soon as quiet was restored, Mr. Sheshagiry Vittul, the Government pleader, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, read an address to his Excellency, which was as follows :—

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency.—We, the members of the Municipal Corporation of Carwar, in bidding your Excellency on behalf of the people of Kanara a hearty welcome, beg leave to express our sentiments of gratitude and sincere pleasure at your Excellency's arrival amongst us. We hope that your Excellency's visit to this district will be productive of many blessings to the people.

The success in the administration of the country by those who represent our Queen-Empress is chiefly owing to the spirit evinced by men like your Excellency in going through the country and making themselves personally acquainted with the condition, wants, and wishes of the people.

We beg leave to bring to your Excellency's notice here that this district having within the last twenty years only been affiliated to this Presidency, requires the special attention and fostering care of Government. We acknowledge with feelings of gratitude the efforts made by your Excellency's noble predecessors, especially Sir Bartle Frere, in contributing to the welfare and happiness of the people of Canara, and we now look forward to your Excellency with greater hope that our condition may be still more improved, and our interests more and more advanced under your Excellency's kind auspices.

We do not wish to approach your Excellency on this occasion of your first visit to this district with a list of grievances, or to enlarge upon favors so long showered upon us by Government. But we would most respectfully mention one great want, which, if realized, will secure an ever-increasing advantage to Government and everlasting prosperity to the people. We have recently laid before your Excellency a memorial relating to the important subject of opening railway communication between Carwar and Hubli. We have also memorialized her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council through your Excellency on the subject. We have noticed all the advantages that will be derived both by Government and the public by making Carwar the outlet for the trade of the Southern Mahratta country. It will be useless here to dwell on the evils that have resulted both to Government and the public in delaying a scheme that was admitted on all hands to be most beneficial and indispensable to the wants of this part of the country.

This visit of your Excellency will afford you an opportunity of seeing everything with your own eyes, and satisfying yourself as to the correctness of the allegations set forth in our memorial. Your Excellency may be aware that we have enlisted the sympathies of all those on whom the Government can place the greatest reliance, and it is a most happy coincidence that at this time of your Excellency's visit to Carwar even the papers like the *Bombay Gazette*, which were once the enemies of this project, have now entirely changed their tone, and have given expression of the strongest advocacy in our favour. Such a strong and unanimous expression of public opinion on all sides will, we hope, induce Government to delay the scheme no longer.

We further respectfully beg to point out that in Carwar itself, owing to the depression of trade and other causes, the material condition of the people is worse than it was ten years ago. Hitherto the trading classes have been chiefly affected, but now the cultivating classes also begin to feel where the shoe pinches. Prices of grain are falling, and it will become a matter of constantly increasing difficulty to meet the lawful Government demands. At this juncture in their hour of need the people look to your Excellency's Government. A stimulus to trade and industry is needed, and this can only be given by the undertaking of a railway.

If those persons in England who consider it their interest to oppose the scheme were to come here and see everything with their own eyes, they would no doubt be satisfied that they were wronging themselves and their fellow-subjects in not giving support to a scheme of the superiority of which there remains no dispute.

Your Excellency has passed through a portion of the extensive black-soil plains of Dharwar, producing cotton, fruit, and grain, and traversed the dense vast forests of this district, which have of late years proved a fertile source of revenue, and offer prospects, under judicious conservancy, of greater results in the future ; and now there lies before your Excellency the beautiful Carwar bay, with its light-house and anchorage ground, offering every advantage to merchant vessels.

We feel sure that remembering all these things your Excellency will retain a deep interest in our behalf, and we look forward with joy to the time when we shall assemble at the Carwar railway station to bid a cordial welcome to your Excellency.

There are two points of public convenience which we beg respectfully to bring to notice.

1. Postal arrangements remain unimproved. A letter takes four days reaching Bombay, and nine or ten days must elapse before an answer can be received. Steamers from the north and south call only once a week. We are distant from Dharwar 115 miles, and this distance is covered by runners. There is no mode of locomotion by which passangers and parcels can go from Carwar to Dharwar. We therefore most earnestly beg of your Excellency to sanction the establishment of a tonga dak between Carwar and Hubli.

2. There is constant communication between people in Goa and people in Carwar. A good road has been made in Canara up to the frontier, and we hear with pleasure that a road to join it is being made in Goa territory. The post, however, instead of going to Goa direct, goes round by Belgaum and Sawantwadi.

For the transmission of money there are no conveniences at all. We would therefore beg respectfully to request that direct postal communication with Goa may be opened up, and a money-order office established in Goa in connection with the money-order offices in British India.

We would now beg to take leave of your Excellency with sincere and cordial expressions of our loyalty to her Imperial Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, and our highest regard and respect to your Excellency.—We beg to remain, &c.,

SESHAGIRY VITTUL.
JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE, and others.

Carwar, March, 1881.

His Excellency then replied :—Mr. Commissioner and gentlemen,—I have received this loyal address from you with the greatest pleasure, and all the more so that it has been presented under such pleasant surroundings, where the fresh breeze blows, and on all sides I see the beautiful scenery of your beautiful country. This visit which I have paid to Carwar enables me to see the state of everything with my own eyes, and I observe that this port possesses great advantages for trade and greater natural capabilities than many ports on this coast. I should have been glad had this port been selected as the terminus of the Southern Maharatta Country Railway, but Imperial considerations have determined otherwise. You must not, however, on this account lose all hope. The delay is owing to financial causes, and if private enterprise and capital come forward to assist, I have great hopes that this port will not always remain without a railway. You have received great benefits from Government. During the twenty years in which this district has been under the Bombay rule vast sums of money have been expended on the harbour, light-house, wharf, and roads, and because you have received so much you cry for more. You must remember that Government cannot do everything ; that if large sums are expended fresh taxes must be imposed, and these must come out of your pocket, which you will not like. I congratulate you to-day on the construction of this pier, which will, I hope, be of use to the trade of this port. There are other important matters also to which you have referred in this address. As to postal arragements, you must remember that similar difficulties exist in other places ; Kurrachee, for instance, which is much more important than Carwar, has no land postal communication, and steamers only twice a week. I shall, however, bear your wants in mind, and it will always give me sincere pleasure to do what I can to promote your interest.

After his Excellency had sat down, Mr. Candy, the Collector, presented to him the members of the Municipal Corporation, vakils of the Court, the head native officials, and a few others.

On the conclusion of this ceremony, Mr. Candy asked his Excellency to be so good as to declare opened for traffic the new pier, and to give it the name of the late popular Collector, Mr. Macdonald. He gave brief details of the work and its cost, especially bringing to his Excellency's favourable notice the name of Mr. Ingle, who had, from the very commencement of the scheme, done all in his power to carry it out.

His Excellency said in reply he had much pleasure in complying with the request, and in associating the work with the name of Mr. Macdonald, who was an officer held in high regard by the Government, and much liked and respected by the people. He was very glad to find that the work had been constructed from local funds and in so economical a manner.

The assembly then broke up. As his Excellency walked along the pier, Ooka Poonsee Shet put a garland of flowers round his neck.

Two elephants, belonging to Mr. Coehlo, contractor, were then made to drag a large log of teak from the bed of the river into the timber depôt adjoining the pier. This done, the elephants saluted his Excellency, and the whole party went away, his Excellency driving home through the kassar ina woods which line the shore of Carwar bay.

His Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Stracey and Mr. Crawford, left Carwar at 6-30 p. m. on the 20th. A fresh head-wind and short sea impeded progress, and the May Frere only reached Vingorla at 6-30 a. m. His Excellency was received by Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Assistant Collector, and some of the local officers. He at once drove off in a carriage of the Sir Desai of Sawant Wadi, the distance to which place was accomplished in two hours. The Sir Desai and Colonel Westropp, Political Agent, met his Excellency six miles from Sawant Wadi. Large crowds lined the streets. He alighted at the Municipal buildings, where an address was presented, to which his Excellency replied. The party then proceeded to the neighbourhood of the public offices, where, at the request of the Sir Desai, his Excellency laid the foundation-stone of a new durbar-hall, to be erected from designs by Colonel Gambier, R. E. His Excellency was then conducted round the public offices, which are old-fashioned, but in good repair, and then paid a visit of ceremony to the Sir Desai at the palace, and afterwards to the Ranee. The boys' school was next visited. The appearance of the school was very satisfactory. The head-master presented a well-written report. Some recitations were exceedingly well given. His Excellency presented the prizes which had been won by the boys, and then addressed them.

His Excellency then drove round the town, having an opportunity of seeing many of the people, whose complexions are remarkably fair. The town is well shaded, and the principal tank is fringed by a belt of handsome palms. The party rested for breakfast at eleven at the Residency, after which the Sir Desai paid a visit of ceremony in a magnificently carved and gilt palanquin, the gift of Maharaja Scindia, who is married to his sister. His Excellency conversed for some time with the Sir Desai, who has lately improved in health and strength, being fond of field sports and exercises of all kinds, and at 12-15 returned to Vingorla, which was reached at 2 p. m. After looking at the excellent market place, he received and replied to an address from the Municipal Commissioners, and returning to the May Frere, sailed for Savitri River at 3 p. m.

Dasgaum was reached at 3-30 p. m. on the 22nd, and his Excellency arrived at Mahableshwur on horseback that evening. On the following morning his Excellency, leaving the hill at 10 a. m., rode to Coorla, below Dasgaum, and thence by steam launch returned to the May Frere at Bankot, whence starting immediately, Sir James arrived in Bombay at 6-30 on the morning of the 24th.

ITINERARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S TOUR.

		Miles.
March	3rd and 4th, Bombay to Ratnaghiri by sea ..	..
,,	5th at Ratnaghiri	..
,,	6th, Ratnaghiri to Amba Ghat ..	40
,,	7th, Amba to Kolhapur	40
,,	8th, at Kolhapur	..
,,	9th, Kolhapur to Nipani	35
,,	10th, Nipani to Belgaum	48
,,	11th, at Belgaum	—
,,	12th, Belgaum to Dharwar	48
,,	13th and 14th, at Dharwar	..
,,	15th, Dharwar to Yellapur by Hubli ..	55
,,	16th and 17th, at Yellapur	..
,,	18th, Yellapur to Bellikery	46
,,	19th, Bellikery to Carwar	14
,,	20th, Carwar to Vingorla by sea ..	..
,,	21st, Vingorla to Sawunt Wadi and back	28
,,	22nd Vingorla to Dasgaum by sea, thence ..	..
,,	Mahableshwur on horseback	40
,,	23rd, Mahableshwur to Coorla	45
,,	24th, to Bankot and Bombay by sea ..	—
	Total by land.. ..	[illegible]

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TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW MILITARY MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 31.

General Wilson, the new Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, is not expected to arrive in India until the end of April. It is probable that Colonel Chesney will officiate in the meantime.

LORD RIPON'S HEALTH.

The Viceroy has enjoyed robust health since his arrival in Simla.

THE ACTING MILITARY SECRETARY.

Lord William Beresford is officiating as Military Secretary to the Viceroy during Lieutenant-Colonel White's temporary absence on leave.

AYOUB'S QUARREL WITH HASHIM KHAN.

The quarrel between Ayoub Khan and Hashim Khan has attained large proportions very suddenly. At first it was said to be only a private disagreement which would be very easily settled, but now it would seem to have been a well-laid plan on Hashim's part to put himself forward as a rival of Ayoub.

This may prove embarrassing for the Ameer's representative, especially as Hashim Khan has many supporters at Kabul and in Northern Afghanistan generally, who could make diversion in his favour. If Hashim Khan and his allies capture Herat, an émeute in Kabul is possible.

VIOLENT ASSAULTS BY SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 31.

John Furmage, private soldier, 29th Regiment, stationed at Umballa, was tried here for the murder of a native whilst out with comrades shooting near Umballa, in February last. Furmage struck the native with the butt-end of his gun in a scuffle which ensued from a goat having been shot. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy, the murder not having been premeditated. The judge, after consultation with other judges of the Chief Court, sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life.

Two privates of the 8th King's, Mian Meer, were charged with causing the death of a native whilst out shooting here a few days ago. They were brought before the Judicial Assistant to-day. One man was discharged; the other, Corporal Rice, has been committed for trial on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

A bulletin issued at midnight states that the Earl of Beaconsfield's condition is not so favourable.

LATER.

According to a bulletin issued this morning, the Earl of Beaconsfield passed a quieter night and is no worse.

THE CLARKE-BRADLAUGH CASE.

Mr. Bradlaugh's appeal has been dismissed.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

It is expected that Greece will acquiesce in the Porte's offer.

QUARANTINE AT SUEZ.

Quarantine has been abolished at Suez for steamers touching at Aden.

GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS.

General Sir F. Roberts has re-embarked at the Cape for England.

SOCIALISM IN LONDON.

The editor of the London organ of the Socialists, the *Freiheit*, has been arrested.

OPINIONS OF THE GREEK PRESS.

ATHENS, MARCH 30.

The Athens press condemn the terms of the proposed settlement of the frontier question, and urge the Greek Government to take immediate and decisive action.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 31.

The Bank of France pays in exchange of notes three-quarters in gold and one-quarter in silver.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, MARCH 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 29th instant.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed heavy. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.

The Manchester market has been inanimate.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4 do. Rupee Paper	84¾
4½ do. do.	91¾
3 do. Consols for account	100
5 do. French Rente	121
Bar Silver	52¼d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£21
Chartered ,, ,,	£24
Do. Mercantile ,,	£24

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China pays a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year, and carries to the Reserve Fund £10,000.

Arrival—Lovaine.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALLE, MARCH 31, 11-50 A. M.

H. M. S. Ready, from Galle, arrived this morning.

COLONEL WARDROP'S appointment to the office of Deputy Judge Advocate-General, *vice* Colonel Maude, appears in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*.

GENTLEMEN attending His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's levee on the 1st April are requested to bring two cards legibly written—one to be given to the Aide-de-Camp at the door, and the other at the time of presentation.

EARL DE GREY, the Viceroy's eldest son, left Bombay by the mail steamer yesterday. He arrived yesterday morning by the Jubbulpore mail-train and passed the day at Watson's Hotel.

THE season reports showing the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout the Bombay Presidency for the week ended the 23rd instant are summarised as follows:—Rabi harvest in progress. Slight rain in Gujarat. Fever and cattle-disease in many parts of the presidency.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* contains the following appointments by Government of members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay from the 1st April next, viz.:—J. Nugent, Esquire, C.S., appointed to act as Collector of Bombay; A. C. Trevor, Esquire, C.S., Collector of Customs, Bombay; E. C. K. Ollivant, Esquire, C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; Captain G. O'B. Carew, late I. N., Superintendent of Marine, Western Division.

SIR RICHARD AND LADY MEADE and Mr. Lestock Reid were passengers by yesterday's mail-steamer from Bombay. A large number of friends had assembled at the Apollo Bunder, while others went on board the steamer, to bid them farewell. Among them were noticed the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, the Hon'ble Mr. Kemball, Colonel Hancock, Sir Frank Souter, Messrs. C. P. Cooper, J. Nugent, J. Pollen, J. King, A. C. Trevor, W. R. Pratt, J. Warden, General Hewett, Dr. Lumsdaine, Messrs. W. Webb, L. Rivett-Carnac, J. W. Orr, H. M. Birdwood, and others.

THE Bengal Civilians will give a farewell dinner at the United Service Club to Mr. C. T. Buckland on Saturday next.

THE latest reports of the indigo-brokers mention a slight improvement in the prospects of the crop during the past fortnight.

THE Darjiling paper reports that heavy rain fell in the district on Sunday and Monday last week, and that the weather has since "been hot and forcing."

MAJOR R. A. COMBE, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Oudh division, has been ordered to join the head-quarters of the department at Simla. Captain Pearson, R. H. A., officiates temporarily for him at Lucknow.

THE China papers announce the death on the 23rd February, of Colonel James Edward Cooke, who was for seventeen years in command of the Anglo-Chinese Contingent at Ningpo. He served gallantly under Ward in suppressing the Taiping Rebellion. He was much respected both by Chinese and foreigners.

REGARDING the opium market, the China papers tell that "at Hongkong Bengal drug has been in fair request during the fortnight, but at declining rates for New Patna and Old Benares. In Malwa there has been a moderate business at steady rates, and Persian has been in some demand. At Shanghai the business in all varieties of opium has been on a retail scale, but the market for Bengal improved slightly towards the close."

THAT Mr. Lepel Griffin, despite his great services as chief Political Officer at Kabul, would go unrewarded, *Life* says, was quite expected, his memorable after-dinner speech at Simla having given mortal offence in certain high quarters. His secretary, Mr. Frederick Cunningham, has shared the fate of his chief, despite the fact of his having been highly recommended for his services as Political Officer to Sir Frederick Maude's division in the Khyber and Bazar Valley Expedition, and as secretary to the Kabul Embassy.

THE result of the court-martial on Major Currie, remarks *Life*, has been to bring out strongly that he bravely did his duty at Maiwand. The summary of the evidence shows a hopeless confusion on the part of the witnesses. If a captain of a man of war loses his ship, the court-martial is not held on a third lieutenant or a marine officer. But in the Navy matters are thoroughly investigated.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLES will honour England with a visit this summer, and is to be the guest of Lord Charles Beresford. His Majesty's name is King Kalakana I. He was born in November, 1836, and was elected by the Hawaian Parliament in 1874. The once well-known Emma, Queen of the Sandwich Isles, was no relation of the present King, whose sister is married to a Scotchman, Mr. Archibald Scott Cleghorn. An elder sister, the Princess Lydia, of whose amiability and good looks visitors to the Isles speak very highly, is heir to the throne.

TRAVELLERS between Simla and Calcutta have, remarks the *Pioneer*, gratefully recognized the improvements made of late years for their convenience in all the traffic arrangements along the line. The trains run with admirable punctuality, the stations are neat, the waiting-rooms clean, and the food supplied, if not particularly inviting, is usually at least eatable. One prominent exception must, however, be made. The Ghazeabad refreshment-room still maintains its unenviable pre-eminence as the worst on the line. The excellent food supplied at most of the halting places on the G. I. P. Railway show that a reasonable degree of attention to the tastes of civilised beings is not unattainable. What can be done at one place is possible elsewhere.

THERE is, says the Kandahar correspondent of the *Pioneer*, a report in the city that Abdul Wahab Khan, the son of Sirdar Mir Afzul Khan, the Hakim of Taiwara, on Ayoub Khan's behalf, has been attacked by the people of Taiwara and Siahbund, and compelled to retreat to Herat. No further news has been received regarding the state of affairs at Herat. The Ameer's troops are said to have arrived at Ghuzni. The report of Sirdar Mahomed Aziz's death there is unconfirmed. Futteh Khan, Achakzai, who formerly held charge of Kandahar for a year, is expected to be one of the men deputed here by the Ameer Abdul Rahman. The Ghazi who murdered a native follower on the 21st instant has been executed, together with a native follower who murdered another follower some time ago.

THE Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—Rumours have been current for some time that new fortifications were to be constructed on the Meuse. In the debate on the war estimates in the Chamber the Prime Minister stated, in answer to a question, that the Government did not propose to modify in any way the plan of national defence adopted in 1859, and completed in 1867 by the law for constructing a second line of forts around Antwerp by means of the sale of the military *terrains*. The Government would shortly bring in a bill to sanction advances from this fund for accelerating the construction of the forts. The principle of the concentration of the defence of Belgium about Antwerp is therefore maintained.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg telegram, it is stated in "military circles" that it is proposed to establish a Trans-Caspian Government, Bami being the capital and Askabad the farthest military station. Geok Tepe would also be strongly fortified. The *Novosti* states that Russia has opened negotiations with Persia for the possession of the fortress of Sarakts, on the road to Herat, in exchange for the strip of territory occupied by the Yomud Turkomans. The same journal reports that "Ayoub Khan's northern force has passed the Merghab and has occupied the whole of the Maimena district."

THE enthusiasm of many cognoscenti for Eastern art is so great that passing reference to the exclusion of "Japanese, Persian, and Turkish needlework" from the South Kensington exhibition of old English embroidery has led a well-known firm in Regent-street to expostulate as follows:—"Permit us to say," they write, "that Japanese, Persian, and Turkish needlework can claim a higher antiquity, in nine cases out of ten has more art merit, and that Eastern needlework generally is the traditional school from which Europe has borrowed all its best ideas." They support this opinion by reference to many acknowledged authorities, and conclude by remarking that although they "feel it would be undesirable for the Royal School to foster an alien art," they wish to protest against the suggestion that the real art value of Eastern needlework compares unfavourably with that of Europe.

AN English resident in Patras writes to a London newspaper as follows:—The great majority of men say that there will be war; that there must be war; that the nation cannot now go back. Still I do not think that there will be war. After repeated attempts to get at the real minds of the people here I have come to the conclusion that they do not wish for war, and are not prepared for war *à outrance*. What they would like would be to see some forward movement of a warlike character which would enable them at the present time to yield with a good grace to the peaceful counsels of the Powers, and in the future to reproach Europe, if occasion should arise, with having compelled them to turn back when success was certain and their prey well within their grasp. In this town at least there is none of the feverish enthusiasm prevailing in Athens, nor is there any warlike ardour in the ranks of the army itself. There are many decided invalids in the ranks who are compelled to serve in spite of their unfitness, because the authorities fear that if they exempted them many others quite well able to serve would try to get off.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Watkin Williams and Mr. Justice Mathew, judgment has been given in the case of Clarke *v.* Bradlaugh, M. P. The action was to recover penalties for the defendant having sat and voted in the House of Commons without first having taken the necessary oath prescribed by law. The defendant pleaded in answer that he was a person on whom an oath would not be binding on his conscience, and that he was entitled to make a solemn affirmation or declaration as prescribed by law for such witnesses in a court of justice. To this the plaintiff demurred, and to so much of the statement of defence as alleged that the defendant had made an affirmation, the plaintiff replied that the defendant was a person who, by want of religious belief, was not entitled to make and subscribe a solemn affirmation. To this the defendant demurred on the ground that the statute did not require that a person making an affirmation should make or profess any religious belief. Mr. Justice Mathew, after reviewing the history and facts of the case, gave judgment for the plaintiff on the main question, and for the defendant on the question of religious belief in making a solemn declaration or affirmation. The court granted Mr. Bradlaugh leave to appeal.

THE KOLHAPUR ADMINISTRATION.

THE following official memorandum has been placed on the Editor's table at the Secretariat:—

An article describing the resumption of inams in Kolhapur having appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of 7th instant, the following brief statement of facts has been drawn up with a view to correct certain misapprehensions:—

There is no Inam Commission in Kolhapur, but on the death of the incumbent of an inam or service holding of any sort, an inquiry into titles takes place. The enquiry is conducted in this wise. The preliminary investigation is made by the mamletdar of the taluka in which the inam or service holding is situated. He submits, his reports with all the papers in the case, to the State dufturdar, who, after carefully scrutinizing and verifying his subordinates proceeding, and supplying any information wanting, forwards the whole case with his own opinion to the State Karbhari's office, when all the papers are again carefully examined. Finally, when the enquiry is complete the case is laid before the Political Agent, who, in conjunction with the State Kharbhari, passes a decision on it. When the subject of enquiry is a whole village, the Political Agent, instead of passing a decision, refers the case with a report for the orders of Government. In all other cases an appeal lies to Government against the decision of the Political Agent. There is no limitation of time for such appeal. The parties interested have the option of being heard at all stages of the enquiry. Their presence at the first before the mamletdar is obligatory. These alienation enquiries are not of recent institution. They were commenced in the time of Major Graham, the first Political Superintendent, and have been continued ever since by one ruling chief and by successive Political Agents with the knowledge and approval of Government. The result of these alienation enquiries during a period of 35 years is that inams, and otherwise alienated holdings representing an annual revenue of Rs. 12,17,379 have been continued to the heirs, resumption by the State only amounting to Rs. 215,437 during the same period. In other words, 85 per cent of the amount adjudicated on has been continued to the heirs. The decisions in all cases are guided by certain fixed rules which were embodied by Colonel Anderson, Political Agent, in his administration report for 1873-74 and are now in force. They are sufficiently liberal. Under them all inam holdings covered by sanads granting them in perpetuity are continued. In the absence of such sanads 30 years uninterrupted possession previous to the death of the last ruling chief gives a good title. Dewasthan and other charitable grants are always continued. In the case of service holdings where the service to be rendered is no longer required 10,15,25, or 50 per cent, according to the nature of the service, is levied in commutation of service. The alienated revenue of the Kolhapur State amounts at the present time to about 17 lacs or 56 per cent. of the gross revenue. Any enquiry into title is *per se* an unpopular thing, and, however liberally and considerably carried out must produce more or less discontent among the classes affected, who in Kolhapur are exceptionally numerous. But it is absolutely necessary in the interest of the State that claims of this nature should be investigated and clearly defined. That the enquiries instituted from time to time with this view have been fairly conducted, and that the decisions passed have not, as has been erroneously supposed, given rise to any general feeling of discontent or unrest among the people of Kolhapore may be safely inferred from the fact that during the past 10 years only 87 of the Political Agent's decisions in inam cases have been appealed against, and out of these the correctness of the Political Agent's conclusions in only one was questioned by Government.

W. C. PARR,
Poll. Agent, Kolhapore, S. M. Country.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE-SHOOTING.

THE MAXWELL CUP COMPETITION.

D COMPANY'S team shot yesterday morning at Coorla, and obtained the very fair average for the seven men of 60·42—a little over centres. This is the best score made for the cup so far. Details:—

	500 yards.	800 yards.	Total.
Vol. Stephens	3234444433	3440433333	61
Lt. Whitehead	4443444343	2230344422	63
Sergt. Watkins	4334434343	2234232424	63
Corpl Eyres	4433333333	2422444324	63
Vol. Major	3444434324	3403444302	62
Sergt. Morris	3442334444	3002243242	57
Vol. Almon	2432234332	3244202324	54
Deducted on checking targets..			3
Total..			423
Average..			60·42

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

APRIL 1, 1881.

NOTE.—*Where Regiments are divided the Headquarters Station is mentioned first.*

The Stations of Corps on service *in Afghanistan* are printed in Italics.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

"B" BRIGADE—	
D Battery	*Kokaran.*
Depôt	Mhow.
E Battery	Kirkee.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE—	
H Battery	*Kandahar.*
Depôt	Kirkee.
I Battery	Ahmedabad and Baroda.
M Battery	Kurrachee.
N Battery	Hyderabad.
2ND BRIGADE—	
A Battery	Kirkee.
B Battery	Belgaum.
C Battery	Ahmednagar.
D Battery	Kirkee.
E Battery	Nusseerabad.
F Battery	*Kandahar.*
Depôt	Kirkee.
G Battery	Neemuch.
4TH BRIGADE—	
A Battery	*Pir Chowkey.*
Depôt	Bombay.
8TH BRIGADE—	
No. 5 Battery	*Hurnai Quetta.*
Depôt	Poona.
No. 11 Battery	En route to Aden.
No. 13 Battery	Aden.
No. 14 Battery	Aden. (Under orders for England.)
No. 16 Battery	Aden.
No. 17 Battery	Bombay.
9TH BRIGADE—	
No. 10 Battery	Bombay.
No. 14 Battery	*Kandahar.*
Depôt	Bombay.
No. 15 Battery	*Quetta.*
Depôt	Kurrachee.
11TH BRIGADE—	
No. 5 Battery	Mhow.

NATIVE ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Mountain Battery	Jacobabad, *En route to Afghanistan.*
No. 2 Mountain Battery	(Under orders for Poona.) *Thal Chotiali, Gunda-kinduff, Shorawak.*
Depôt	Jacobabad.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

43rd Company	Kirkee.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Head Quarters	Kirkee.
1st Company	Aden.
2nd Company	*Kirkee.*
3rd Company	*Kandahar.*
4th Company	*Hurnai.*
5th Company	*Hurnai.*

BRITISH CAVALRY.

17th Lancers	Mhow.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

1st Bombay Lancers	Neemuch, Poona.
2nd Bombay Light Cavalry	*Thal Chotiali, Knoop.*
Depôt	Poona.
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry	*Rendili,* under orders for Deesa and Rajkot.
Depôt	Deesa.
Poona Horse	*Kandahar.*
Depôt	Sirur.
1st Sind Horse	*Sibi, Khelat-i-killa, Nari Gorge, Kushdil Khan* Bolan.
Depôt	Jacobabad.
2nd Sind Horse	*Abdul Rahman, Kandahar, Killa Abdoola, Mundi Hissar, Melkarez, Dubrai, Gatai, Chaman.*
Depôt	Jacobabad.
3rd Sind Horse	Jacobabad.
Aden Troop	Aden.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

4th Regiment [2nd Batt]	Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad
7th Royal Fusiliers [2nd Batt]	*Kandahar.*
Depôt	Ahmednagar.
15th Regiment [2nd Batt]	Poona, Kirkee.
17th Regiment [2nd Batt]	Nusseerabad, Neemuch.
29th Regiment	Mhow, Asirghar, Indore.
61st Regiment	*Hurnai, Quetta.*
Depôt	Mhow.
62nd Regiment	Aden.
78th Regiment [Highlanders]	*Kandahar.*
Depôt	Poona.
89th Regiment	Belgaum.
98th Regiment	Kurrachee, Hyderabad.
Rifle Brigade [1st Batt]	Poona, Satara.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Grenadiers	Mhow.
2nd Grenadiers	Nusseerabad.
3rd Light Infantry	Belgaum.
4th Rifles	*Katch, Chuppar.*
Depôt	Ahmednagar.
5th Light Infantry	*Shorawak, Gulistan, Segi.*
Depôt	Sholapur.
6th Regiment	Neemuch, Indore.
7th Regiment	Bhuj.
8th Regiment	*Quetta, Spin Tangi, Koochali Gunda-Rin-duff, Khelat-i-Killa, Nari Gorge.*
Depôt	Poona.
9th Regiment	*Kandahar.*
Depôt	Deesa.
10th Light Infantry	*Kokeran.*
Depôt	Surat, *Panjivai.*
11th Regiment	Poona, Mehidpur, Kirkee.
12th Regiment	Rajkote, Dwarka.
13th Regiment	*Quetta, Dina Karez Meterzai Bolan.*
Depôt	Mhow.
14th Regiment	Aden, Perim.
15th Regiment	*Thull Chotiali.*
Depôt	Ahmedabad.
16th Regiment	*Sibi, Bolan, Pir Chowkey, Thulli.*
Depôt	Mhow.
17th Regiment	Satara, Dharwar.
18th Regiment	Poona, Tanna.
19th Regiment	En route to Malegaon.
Depôt	Sholapur.
20th Regiment	Baroda.
21st Regt. [Marine Batt]	Bombay, Persian Gulf.
22nd Regiment	Belgaum, Kaladgi.
23rd Light Infantry	*Abdul Rahman, Mel Karez, Dubrai, Gatai.*
Depôt	Ahmednagar.
24th Regiment	*Hurnai, Durjai, Sharigh.*
Depôt	Mhow.
25th Light Infantry	Bombay.
26th Regiment	Ahmedabad, Surat, Deesa.
27th L. I. [1st Beluchi]	*Kandahar.*
Depôt	Hyderabad.
28th Regiment	*Chaman, Kushdil Khan, Killa Abdulla.*
Depôt	Surat.
29th Regt [2nd Beluchis]	Hyderabad, Kurrachee.
30th Regt [Jacob's Rifles]	Jacobabad.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

THE annual meeting in connection with these schools was held on Wednesday afternoon, and was well attended. H. E. the Governor presided. The play-shed, in which the meeting was held, was very prettily decorated with flags and plants.

The report of the schools for 1880 states that the schools were examined in religious knowledge towards the close of the year by the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, M.A., Chaplain of Colaba, who reported that "these four divisions [1—IV] gave uniform satisfaction; their acquaintance with scripture was thoroughly good throughout." Mr. Johnston does not seem to have been as well satisfied with the Vth Division of both schools as with the other divisions. The schools were also examined by the Government Inspector (H. P. Jacob, Esq.), in whose report the following sentences occur. The boys' school "on the whole passed a satisfactory examination. I regret that I cannot report quite so favourably of the girls' school." "All the classes [of the girls' school] showed fair proficiency in plain needlework." The conduct of the children throughout the year was in general good, though it was found necessary to expel three boys for grave misconduct. The only change that has taken place in the course of instruction has been the substitution of Hindustani for Marathi as the vernacular taught to the boys. The Council has the pleasure to note its appreciation of the manner in which the staff of both schools have performed their duties. An addition of Rs. 50 a month has been made to the personal allowance of Mr. Walters, head-master, and of Rs. 25 a month to that of Mr. Thomas, 2nd master, in acknowledgment in each case of long and good service. Mr. Harris 3rd master, having resigned in consequence of weak, health, Mr. S. G. Smith, Assistant Master, was promoted to fill his place, while Mr. Taylor, an undergraduate of the Madras University, was appointed Assistant Master. The Surgeon's report shows that, though there were a few more admissions into hospital in 1880 than in 1879, the diseases the children suffered from were usually of a mild character, and that there was less remittent fever than before. The children did not get any change of air during the year, as the Khandalla barracks, which had been conditionally placed at the disposal of the schools for two months in the cold season, were required for invalids and others from Afghanistan. There were 309 boarders in the school at the close of the year, and the average number exceeded that of the previous year by nine. 53 children, viz 43 boys and 10 girls, were discharged, and 50 children (17 being those of soldiers), viz., 35 boys and 15 girls, were admitted during the year. The Council regret to add that at present the names of 35 children are on the register for admission, waiting until room can be found for them. The number of the day scholars at the close of the year was 37; of these 11 were on the free list. The report of the Superintendent of the Press (Mr. Banks) is again satisfactory. The Council had the satisfaction last year of reporting that His Excellency the Governor in Council had kindly consented to subscribe Rs. 50,000 by five yearly instalments to the proposed Endowment Fund of the Society, provided an equal amount was raised from other sources. Towards the amount thus required, the directors of the G. I. P. Railway Company have, through the influence of Mr. Scoble, Q. C., to whom the thanks of the Council are due, contributed Rs. 20,000, on the condition (which has been accepted) that seven children of their employés are always maintained in the Society's schools; and an appeal for the balance has been issued to the public, with the result, up to the date of this meeting, of Rs. 3,180 actually paid, and a further amount of Rs. 1,150 conditionally promised. While thanking the subscribers to this fund for their liberality, the Council thinks it well to take this opportunity of making the following remarks for the information of those persons to whom application for contributions has been made, but who have not yet responded. The reason for which the Council attaches importance to the raising of an Endowment Fund is that the claims upon the Society for admissions into its schools are so many more than it can meet, that it is highly desirable that the scope of its operations should be enlarged. The Society is constantly obliged to refuse applications from persons whom it would gladly assist, if it could do so with a due regard to the pressing claims of the orphan and destitute. It often happens that from 30 to 50 children have to wait for a considerable time before they can be received, though their destitution, or the residence of their parents out of the reach of day schools, makes their claims to admission imperative as soon as room for them can be found. This state of things points clearly to the great importance of the Society enlarging its schools; and yet, as at present situated, the Council of Directors does not see its way to such a step. It has been stated in the course of this report that no less than about 200 children are entirely supported by the Society, while 95 more pay a portion only of the cost of their maintenance. This has been the case for many years past. With an adequate Endowment Fund, however, matters would be different, and it is in the hope of making its way clear to such an extension of its sphere of operations as those who are acquainted with the details of the claims upon it are most anxious to see effected that the Council is desirous that this fund should be raised as speedily as possible. While closing this notice of the fund, the Council begs leave most earnestly to commend it to the liberality of the Bombay public, which happily is seldom, if ever, found wanting when a good case, such as the Council most fully believe this to be, has been made out. Government has been pleased to promise a grant of Rs 2,000 towards the cost of furnishing the Apprentices Home, on condition that no more than the whole amount budgeted for under this head is claimed during the year 1881-82. The Council, on receiving this resolution of Government, at once appointed a Sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. Wells and Mr. Banks, together with the treasurer and the secretary of the Society, to report on the changes that should be made in the rules of the Home in consequence of its contemplated enlargement. At the suggestion of this Sub-Committee, the Home has been placed under the superintendence of the head-master, the meals of the apprentices have been improved, and the building more comfortably furnished than it used to be, while the scale of payment has been considerably lowered in the case of every boy who, at the end of the month, can produce a certificate from the head-master and his foreman respectively that his conduct has been good. The Council has also opened the Home to all boys belonging to the Society's school on attaining the age of 16 years, whether destitute or not, whereas formerly the destitute only were held to have a claim to it; and has also resolved to admit boys of good character from other schools. The contributions to the General Fund from the public were rather less than in the previous year; and the Council earnestly trusts that the needs of the Society as set forth in this report will lead to improvement in this respect during the current year, as well as to liberal contributions to the Endowment Fund.

The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Ashburner as follows:—

BOYS.—DIVINITY.

5th Division—Alfred Millard, 1st prize; Walter Ottley, 2nd prize.

4th Division—Frederick Bader, 1st prize; Joseph Whittenbury, 2nd prize.

3rd Division—Claude Courpalais, 1st prize; Joseph Ritchie, 2nd prize.

2nd Division—Edmund Hutchinson, 1st prize; George Jukes, 2nd prize.

1st Division—Arthur Duffy, 1st prize; William Richardson, 2nd prize.

STANDARDS.

8th Standard—Alfred Millard, Newnham medal. Marathi prize.

7th Standard—Edward Fagan, Ogilvie prize. Marathi prize.

6th Standard—William Ottley, 1st prize, Marathi prize; William Cope, 2nd prize.

5h Standard—Albert Wilson, 1st prize; Henry Clarke, 2nd prize; Frederick Bader, 3rd prize.

4th Standard—Claude Courpalais, 1st prize; William Forrestell, 2nd prize; Percy Thomas, 3rd prize.

3rd Standard—Arthur Hallum, 1st prize; George Jukes, 2nd prize; Percy Howard, 3rd prize.

2nd Standard—Henry Mapp, 1st prize; William Earl, 2nd prize; Arthur Duffy; 3rd prize.

1st Standard—Edward Catheral, 1st prize; Sydney Giles, 2nd prize; Henry Aikin, 3rd prize.

Preparatory Class—Henry Hart, 1st prize; Jame Watson, 2nd prize; Archibald Wingrove, 3rd prize.

His Excellency the Governor then addressed the meeting. He said—As the position in which I stand makes it impossible for me to be heard at both ends of the hall at once, I will address myself in the first place to the visitors, and afterwards say a few words to the children of the school. I have great pleasure in attending this day the annual meeting of the Byculla Schools, which are now so famous in Bombay, and which for more than half a century have done so much for the education of European children, and brought up so many of them to be useful members of the community. I regret very much that the many pressing duties which have fallen on me since my arrival in this presidency have prevented my being more closely acquainted with this and other excellent institutions in Bombay. It has been quite impossible for me to accomplish all that I wished to do in such a short time. I am happy to think that this institution requires no eulogy from me to recommend it to your attention. We know what good work it has done, and how many who have been educated here have risen to positions of usefulness, and even eminence. In fact, the Byculla School is one of the institutions of which Bombay is justly proud, and it has engaged the attention of many of our most distinguished officers. We know how intimately the name of Sir James Outram is associated with the schools; and that name is one of the brightest that adorns the pages of the history of the English in India. I am glad to know that all my predecessors have taken a deep interest in the schools, whose advantages I hope will not be lost sight of in my time. I believe the report is in your hands, and probably it has not been read for fear of wearying you. Our time has been already agreeably occupied by listening to the beautiful singing of a portion of the scholars; but still there are one or two points in the report to which it is my duty to call your attention. The number of scholars is satisfactory, and so, on the whole, is the report of the examinations; and such faults as have been found will, I am sure, be remedied in the future. It is most satisfactory to know that these children have been preserved in such uniform health in a climate like that of Bombay. The deaths are very few, and the illnesses of a very mild type. This says much in favour of the schools, and of the care taken by those who are in charge of them. It is to be regretted that the usual trip to the hills did not take place last year; but I am glad to know that it is in contemplation to have one this year. I am quite certain the Commander-in-Chief will be glad to facilitate it; and I ought to mention that His Excellency General Hardinge expressed his regret that, owing to the very heavy duties falling on him on the first day of his command, he has been unable to be present, but he assures us of his interest in the future. And now it is my desire and my duty to call your attention to the importance of the effort being made to establish an Endowment Fund. It may be asked why the fund is necessary in view of the fact that the revenue of the school is, happily, equal to the expenditure. But we are told in the report that it is necessary constantly to refuse admission to the school of children in every way deserving of it; in fact, like all other flourishing institutions, this school has outgrown the original demands upon it. A comprehensive scheme for the extension of education among European children in India, promoted by Archdeacon Bily is now under the consideration of the Government of Bombay, but I have great pleasure to find there is no need to establish the new system here, because our existing institutions are so good that all that is wanted is to extend them in proportion to the demands made upon them. This school stands in the front rank of our institutions for the education of European children. We may therefore ask the public to make up the balance for the Endowment Fund, by which it is hoped the usefulness of the schools will be extended. We cannot do better than build on the old lines, and extend our existing provision so that it may be adequate for the wants of the future. It is also desirable to bring to the notice of the friends of the institution, and particularly the parents of the elder pupils, the Apprentices' Home which has been established for the accommodation of those educated here who are engaging in the first stages of the work of life. You know how apt boys are when first freed from school to take a little too much liberty. It is most desirable that while an independent character should be cultivated, they should have such inducements, or even restraints, as would prevent them making a bad use of their liberty. The Apprentices' Home offers comfortable lodging to the boys who are engaged in learning trades for their future maintenance. I venture to think that it is an admirable institution for the purpose for which it is designed. It gives the boys an excellent home, and will make them in the future better workmen and better citizens. But parents are apt to indulge their children, and instead of encouraging them to take advantage of this Home, will rather let them follow their own devices. I urge all who have influence over the lads to use it in favour of this institution, which will be of great advantage to them, and will give a supplementary finish to their education. Let us then make up the money still wanting to complete the sum of Rs.50,000 mentioned in the report, so that this time next year we may be able to announce that it has been subscribed. And now I will say just a few words to the pupils gathered together here in such numbers. I am glad to see such evidence of health and spirits, and on the part of the visitors report, I thank those who have contributed so much to their pleasure by the beautiful singing to which we have listened. If I had chosen the programme myself, I could not have selected songs that it would have given me more pleasure to hear; and the manner in which they were sung reflects the highest credit on the head-master, who has so admirably trained the performers. The pupils of the school, boys and girls, must be gratified by the interest taken in their progress, by those who are present as visitors on this occasion, and many of whom have done a hard day's work before coming. I hope you are happy at school. Perhaps you think school is not a place to be happy in, but I can assure you that though many years have passed since I was at school, the days I spent there were, on the whole, the happiest of my life. School is happy in proportion to the right use you make of it. Some boys think that if they get off a lesson they have done a fine thing by saving themselves trouble, but, on the contrary, the boy that shirks his work is always getting into trouble, whilst the boy who is on the master's good books is comparitively free from it. But it is not only to keep out of trouble that you should do your duty faithfully. It is only by steady work day by day that you can hope when you leave school to take a good place in life, not have to ask a favour from anybody, and maintain yourselves and be a credit to those about you. I think you must always have the feeling that you owe something to those who founded the institution, and those who take an interest in it. You should each of you feel that you have had it left to you as a duty to keep up the credit of the institution and to take a pride in it. I hope, under Providence, this school will be the means of equipping you thoroughly for the work of life. I trust we shall meet in future years and be better acquainted—I should like to come down here and see you at play, for I hope you not only work well, but play well. I wish you a happy trip to the hills, and it will not be my fault if you do not get one this year. I shall interest myself specially in the matter; and I hope when you see the falling waters and breathe the pure air of the hills you will have a really happy time of it. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner, in moving a vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding, said that those only who knew the arduous nature of His Excellency's duties could fully appreciate the sacrifice he made in being present on that occasion.

Three cheers were then given for Sir James Fergusson, and the meeting separated.

Holloway's Pills.—The chiefest wonder of modern times.—This incomparable Medicine increases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects biliousness, and prevents flatulency, purifies the system invigorates the nerves, and re-instates sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, and a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to all who labour under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restraints from the secretive organs, and gentle aperient action, are the prolific sources of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Pills.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Cinderella," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th instant:—Lord Collingwood (s), from Cardiff Yesterday:—Abyssinia (s), Delagoa Bay; Pachamba (s), Bussorah; Albion (s), Galle.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Oorun (s), to Cutch; Lord Nelson (s), Calcutta; Malwa (s), London.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March		
Overture	Concert	Titt.
Aria	Torquato Tasso	Donizetti.
Valse	Immortellen	Gung'l.
Aria	Lucia de Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Galop	Queen's Road	Echalaz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Roumania left on Wednesday, and the Albulla entered the dock yesterday.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey, who returned from leave by the last mail-steamer, resumed charge of his duties as a judge of the High Court yesterday.

FALL FROM A TREE.—Visram Naronjee, a toddy drawer, while in the act of drawing toddy from a cocoanut-tree on Wednesday last at Mahim, fell and was seriously injured.

THEFT.—Ittoo Babajee, tindal of a cargo-boat, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a quantity of rice, valued at one rupee, the property of Bickia Singh. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE.—A jowlee hut belonging to Nuthoo Pandoo, on the Mahim road, was burnt down to the ground on Wednesday night last. The fire is said to have originated through the careless use of a fire-place within the hut. The damages are nominal.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Kottoo Hussein, a lascar employed on board the s. s. Sumatra, on Wednesday last accidentally fell from the top of the funnel on to the main deck and was seriously injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A SHARPER.—Muneeram Duljee, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of cheating, by dishonestly inducing Onkar Bhartee to deliver to him Rs. 8, in return for a brass armlet which the prisoner represented to be a genuine gold article. He was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Moosa Sojun, a servant in the employment of Hajee Sulliman Jooma, a dyer having his place of business at Dadur, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of indigo, valued at Rs. 60, the property of, his master. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 21st March was Rs. 16,48,291. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 915. The new coin paid during the week was Re. 1. The balance left was Rs. 16,49,205. There is in addition silver bullion valued at Rs. 2,152 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

DEPARTURE OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. N. C. Richardson, who has been connected with the industries of Bombay for over twenty years, leaves India to-day by the s. s. Singapore. Mr. Richardson (late of Richardson and Co.) has established no less than three iron foundries in this city, and has surmounted the difficulties of teaching his men the art of moulding, so that they can now compete very favourably with English manufactories. It must be gratifying to Mr. Richardson to know that he has left one of the largest (if not the largest) iron businesses in India to his sons, who have been connected with him for some years in business, and to Mr. John Cruddas, a fellow townsman of his. On Wednesday the European foremen and men employed by Mr. Richardson presented to him an address on vellum signed by over four hundred men who had been in his service for a number of years; they also gave him a silver tankard with a suitable inscription on it. The same evening 32 gentlemen assembled at Mr. Cruddas' house at a dinner given in honour of Mr. Richardson. Mr. Cruddas, who was in the chair, proposed the health of the guest of the evening, and alluded in feeling terms to his many good qualities; he then presented him on behalf of his friends with a handsome Kutch-work silver-set with an appropriate inscription, and a chaste brooch and earrings set in brilliants and pearls for Mrs. Richardson. After Mr. Richardson had replied in a suitable manner, "health and prosperity" was proposed to the new firm of Richardson and Cruddas, to which Mr. W. Richardson, the vice-chairman, replied. Several other toasts followed, and the silver tankard just presented to Mr. Richardson, senior, was passed round as a loving-cup.

SIR R. MEADE'S CONNECTION WITH MYSORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your issue of to-day contains a letter headed "The Mysore Installation," in which reference is made to the heads of the administration of that province during the period it has been under British management. The list makes no reference to Sir R. Meade, who was Chief Commissioner from the beginning of 1870 to, I believe, the middle of 1876, though he was absent at Baroda and Hyderabad for the last 15 months of this period, during which Mr. Dalyell acted for him. Bangalore owes its charming Park and many other improvements to Sir R. Meade, and the province was probably never more prosperous and free from trouble than during the time it was under this officer's government. It seems therefore strange to find his name omitted in the list of heads of the administration in a review of past events in this principality, while that of the officer who acted for him for a short portion of his term of office is given.

ONE WHO HAS SERVED IN MYSORE.

Bombay, March 29.

GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Obediah" asks me what was the extent of the Portuguese Empire in the East. Well, it extended from the Eastern Coast of Africa, through the Persian Gulf, where the Portuguese had the settlement of Ormuz, "sung in verse" by Milton (whom "Obediah" must know very well), the Western Coast of India, Ceylon, and Malaca, to China. The Portuguese were, moreover, the virtual masters of the Indian Ocean and of the Eastern trade.

Does "Obediah" know how Ormuz was lost? It was an edifying transaction, which "Obediah," who knows so well how to keep poverty and pomposity apart, must indeed admire.

Then, the expression "Portuguese Empire in the East" is common enough, not only in the writing of the sixteenth century, but even in modern times: for example W. de Gray Birch, of the British Museum.

Now, Mr. Editor, about those twenty-seven lacs of rupees a year. What a large sum to pay for "a wretched little mass of empty pomposity!"

March 31. JEREMIAH.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Capt. W. Thomson sailed yesterday for Southamton with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. J. McLintock and Mr. Kirkbride.
For Venice—Mr. J. Pearson.
For Suez—Mr. McCutchin and Mr. Ladd.
For Aden—Mr. and Mrs. Rodrigues and 2 children.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 31.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT and Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

THE GREAT ARMENIAN CLAIMANT'S CASE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GOODS OF COJA CAZAR DE GREGORIO.

THIS was a petition against the Secretary of State (the hearing of which was specially fixed to come on before their Lordships to-day) by Adrienne Skinderoglou and other children of Jacob and Joseph Skinderoglou by their constituted attorney Giovanni di Giovanni Martinolich, submitting that they are entitled to the whole of the estate and effects of the intestate Coja Cazar de Gregorio; that none of the persons to whom payments have been made had any claim thereto; and that such payments in no way bind the petitioners or affect their right to the whole of the moneys forming part of the estate, together with all accumulations. They therefore prayed by the present petition that a decree may be passed to divide the estate amongst them in the proportion of one-half among the children of Jacob Skinderoglou and one-half among the children of Joseph Skinderoglou; that out of the moneys in the hands of the Accountant-General the petitioners may be paid the costs of the petition and the proceedings connected with it; that the sum of Rs. 1,32,392, with interest thereon from 1st August, 1863, may be decreed to be repaid by the Secretary of State to the Accountant-General, to the credit of the estate; and that the moneys of the estate with the accumulations, after payment of costs, may be paid by the Accountant-General to the petitioners. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the petitioners; and the Advocate General, with Mr. Latham and Mr. Farran, instructed by the Government Solicitor, for the Secretary of State.

The extraordinary circumstances under which the present claim arises are described at great length in the petition. The petitioners are the children of Jacob and Joseph Skinderoglou, both deceased, who were brothers of the intestate Coja Cazar de Gregorio, who was an Armenian by race and a native of Angora in Turkey. For some years before his death he resided chiefly in the Bengal Presidency and carried on trade at Calcutta and other places between Bengal and Persia. In 1774 he embarked on board a ship bound for Bussorah, but died on the voyage about the month of August, 1774. For some time before his death his business was managed by one Hajee Ibrahim and one Hajee Mustaffa Chatodorra, both of whom had in their possession consignments of his goods. No will of Coja Cazar being known to exist, Mr. Henry Moore, British Agent at Bussorah and chief of the East India Company's factory, took possession of the consignments in question and disposed of them. He also collected other assets of the intestate and converted them into money. Bussorah, which then belonged to the Sultan of Turkey, was besieged by the Persian Government; and in August, 1775, Mr. Moore came to Bombay, bringing with him all the proceeds of the estate of the deceased Coja Cazar; and in July of the following year letters of administration to the estate were granted out of the Mayor's Court at Bombay to Mr. Moore, who continued to manage its affairs until his death in April, 1780. In 1777 administration to the estaet in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa was granted to Astna Satoor Gregorio, who had at one time held a power of attorney from the intestate, and who afterwards applied to the Mayor's Court at Bombay for revocation of the grant to Mr. Moore. The application was, however, refused. A commission was, at the instance of Astna Satoor, issued to Bussorah and other places in order to establish a will of the deceased; but the Mayor's Court decreed that the will produced was a document intended as a temporary will only, and that the deceased had really died intestate. An appeal from that decision went to King George III. in Council: but the decree of the Mayor's Court was affirmed. In 1782, a final account of the estate filed in the Mayor's Court at Bombay showed a balance of Rs. 89,564 in the hands of the President and Council of Bombay. Claims were made to this money by one Migherditch one Parseden, and the descendants of one Mariam; and in 1812 the Recorder's Court of Bombay ordered the Master to prepare a genealogical tree showing the persons entitled to a distributive share of the estate; but that officer reported that he was unable to procure satisfactory evidence as to who were the next of kin of the deceased. Nothing more was done in respect of the claims to the estate in the Court of Bombay until 1850. Meantime, the descendants of Mariam Aretin Iskendarian, Derum, the father of Migherditch, had considerably multiplied in number; and some of them having applied to the Turkish and British Governments, the then British Ambassador at the Porte, Lord Stratford, wrote to Lord Falkland, Governor of Bombay, on the subject of the claim. Lord Falkland suggested that that alleged next of kin should send an agent to Bombay to prove their claim. The descendants of Derum appointed an attorney; and finally in 1855 the Rev. Isaia Mezrek came to Bombay to prosecute the claim. The sum deposited with the Accountant-General had by accumulation increased in May, 1855, to Rs. 2,29,155, which sum was then transferred by the Administrator-General of Bombay to the Sub-Treasurer of the East India Company, and was carried to the credit of the Company for the general purposes of Government. In December, 1856, the Rev. Mr. Mezrek applied to Mr. Standen, Administrator-General at Bombay, claiming the said fund on the strength of a genealogical tree which was attested and certified by one Azop, describing himself as Archbishop Patriarch of the Armenians in Constantinople; and Mr. Standen admitted the same as satisfactory evidence. Some delay occurred in proceeding further with the claim, and Mr. Standen having died, his successor, Mr. Loudon, in considering the claim in 1859, declined to consent to a proposed distribution of the assets of the deceased. The Rev. Mr. Mezrek also died in Bombay, and those for whom he had acted applied to the Government of the Porte, with the result that the Turkish Ambassador in London wrote in January, 1860, to Lord Russell, calling his attention to the long delay in the settlement of the claims, proposing that the estate should be placed by the British Government at the disposal of the sublime Porte, and undertaking that the latter would charge itself, on its own responsibility, to restore the estate to the lawful heirs of the intestate according to the laws of England. Lord Russell declined to interfere, leaving the matter to be determined by petition to the late Supreme Court of Bombay. In March, 1862, Archbishop Kivork Hormus, and 55 others, describing themselves as representatives or descendants of Migherditch and as the only next of kin of the intestate, presented a petition to the Supreme Court, praying that the sum of Rs. 2,29,155, together with its accumulations, might be paid to them. They relied on the genealogical tree attested by Mon. Azop, concealing from the court, not only in the petition but throughout all subsequent proceedings, the existence of the present petitioners. The petition was heard before the late Sir Mathew Sausse, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in August, 1862, when his Lordship gave judgment that the petitioners could not legally prove their case. By an order of the court made on 2nd July, 1863, on motion of counsel for the petitioners—the counsel for Government not objecting—it was directed that the Accountant-General should pay the taxed costs of the petitioners out of the estate, and after payment of certain other costs and charges, should pay three-fifths of the balance to the Government of Bombay for remission to the Turkish Ambassador in London. The said balance, after payment of costs and charges, was Rs. 2,22,320, out of which Rs. 1,33,392, being three-fifths thereof, was paid over by the Accountant-General to the Government of Bombay. The remaining two-fifths, namely, Rs. 88,928, together with the accumulations, stile remained in the hands of the Accountant-General to the credit of the estate. The sum of Rs. 1,33,392, above-mentioned, was paid over by the British Government to the Turkish Ambassador in London, and by him transmitted in 1863 to Constantinople according to the terms of his letter to Lord Russell. In April, 1868, the descendants of Marian, relying on a certain pedigree attested by the Patriarch of the Catholic Armenians of Constantinople, applied to the Accountant-General of the High Court for payment to them of three-fifths of the sum of Rs. 2,22,320, but the lattter refused to adjust any further claim against the estate without the sanction of the High Court. They presented a petition to the High Court, which was heard in September, 1868, by Sir Charles Sargent, who ordered a commission to issue to Constantinople to testify as to the accuracy of the pedigree relied on by the petitioners, and generally as to the claims of all parties claiming to share in the estate according to English law. On the 20th March, 1873, the present petitioners filed their petition in court. The matter of the several petitions came on to be heard before Sir Charles Sargent on 29th September, 1873, and subsequent days; and on the 8th June, 1874, his Lordship gave judgment dismissing the petitions, but without costs. The present petitioners claimed as the only descendants now living of Moses and Sarah Skinderoglou, whose eldest son the deceased was. On the former petition, the present petitioners were unprovided with evidence other than that of family and local tradition. Certain documentary evidence had since been discovered, which fully confirmed the abovementioned family and local tradition, and established the fact that the deceased Coja Cazarde Gregorio was Kivork, otherwise George Skinderoglou, eldest son of Moses and Sarah Skinderoglou. The documentary evidence consists of letters and other documents, preserved in the archives of the monastery of St. Saviour in the mountain of Lebanon, of the monks of the Antonian Congregation and of the monastery of St. Gregory the Illuminator at Rome, which are now at Constantinople, and are, and have for some time past been, kept there in the convent of the Antonian Congregation in the custody of the monks of the order.

Mr. Inverarity, in opening the petitioner's case, explained the circumstances under which the present petition was filed by his clients. The first six of the petitioners were the children of one Jacob Skinderoglou. The seventh and eighth petitioners were the children of Joseph Skinderoglou. There were now only seven petitioners, as since the original petition was filed, the sixth claimant died unmarried. The money which formed the subject of the application was part of the estate of Coja Cazar de Gregorio, who died in the year 1774. The petitioners' case was that the Coja's real name was Kivork Skinderoglou, and their claim was based upon the fact that they were the cousins of Kivork Skinderoglou. He (Kivork) was the elder brother of Jacob and Joseph. Their parents were Moses and Sarah. This couple had twelve children, of whom Kivork was the eldest and Jacob and Joseph were the youngest. Seven of the children died, quite young. A daughter of Moses and Sarah, named Marian, died as a nun in 1812. They had also another daughter, who died unmarried in 1853. There was no doubt, the learned counsel said, that his clients were next of kin to Kivork Skinderoglou. Since the previous petition was dismissed, they succeeded in finding fresh documentary evidence to support the claim, and a large number of witnesses were examined by commission at Constantinople to establish the evidence. Polycarp, one of the claimants in the former case, and who is now dead, was imprisoned at Madras on the 9th February, 1874, being convicted of forging certain documents to prove his claim. He remained in jail till 11th October, 1876. Polycarp was not a party to the fraud. He was merely a tool in the hands of some persons, who really forged the documents to serve as evidence of the claim. These persons were promised a lac of rupees, and Rs. 500 for every lac Polycarp should recover if the documentary evidence, which they alleged they could produce, should be of material use in proving the claim; and in the hope of getting their reward, they forged the documents. While he was, under these circumstances, serving his term of imprisonment, the genuine documents, on which the present petition was filed, were discovered from the archives of a monastery on the mountain of Lebanon, and of the monastery of St. Gregory at Rome. The evidence consisted of a series of letters, and the case wholly rested upon their genuineness. Because if that was proved, there was not the slightest doubt that Kivork Skinderoglou and Coja Cazar de Gregoria were one and the same person. The letters, on which the claimants relied, were eleven in number. Of these letters, seven were written to the Abbot General of the Antonian congregation, whose head-quarters seemed to be Mount Lebanon, and two more were written by missionaries to individual monks of the congregation. These letters were found in Constantinople. When a monk died his papers were collected, according to custom, by his local superior, and forwarded to the head-quarters, where they were assigned a place in the archives. There was also another letter, written by the Morehass of Angora in Turkey to the Vicar of the Acting Civil Patriarch at Constantinople. The Morehass was the representative of the Abbot General in the province. The case of the Government was that these letters were not genuine, and in order to show that such was the fact, they produced sixty letters. These letters came from a totally different source, being recovered from the archives of the patriarch of the Armenian Catholics. To meet that part of the case, Mr. Frere (of Messrs. Smith and Frere, solicitors,) took a journey to Constantinople, gained access to the archives in the Antonian monastery there, and selected thirty-six more letters from them. These letters formed a third series of the letters in the case, and were sufficient evidence of the genuineness of the first series, as against those produced by the Government, independently of the oral evidence, which was strong upon the point.

Further hearing of the matter has been adjourned.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

A WORTHY APPEAL.

MAJOR C. SWINHOE writes to the *Kandahar News*:—Dear Sir,—Will you allow me space to make an appeal to your readers to which I feel certain they will not be slow in responding. On the fatal field of Maiwand fell, amongst many brave men, Captain Roberts, of the 66th Regiment, an officer liked and esteemed by all who knew him. He has left a widow and one young child in terribly straitened circumstances.

She is now endeavouring to get her child, a little girl of 12, into the Bath School for Officers' Daughters. Many officers and friends have kindly interested themselves in the matter, but these elections are so uncertain, and the case is so very deserving and urgent, I think we should all endeavour to put her election beyond doubt. To ensure this I propose to raise a certain sum of money, sufficient to purchase a presentation; this money to be sent to Mrs. Roberts, and if with the other sums that are being collected at Kandahar and elsewhere it is not sufficient for this purpose, it can be used at the time of election to buy the balance of votes required to bring her daughter in by election, and thus ensure her success; and I cannot but think it will be a graceful and timely act for us who are now serving in this country to contribute what we can. Many have already promised me various sums, and I will gratefully receive and acknowledge all sums, however small, entrusted to me by those whom I now earnestly entreat for help.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant

C. SWINHOE.

THE KANDAHAR THEATRE.

AFTER long promises and much expectation "Ayoub Khan" at last burst upon our dazzled vision. To say that it entirely surpassed all the aforesaid expectancy would give an outsider but a feeble notion of its most unqualified success. Dresses and scenery were perfect, the former principally provided by Colonel St. John, the latter entirely by Messrs. Wilkinson and Claridge, including the drop-scene, which is a capital painting of Dulcigno (minus the fleet). The excessively gorgeous get up of the principal performers owed much, if not everything, to the Nawab Hassan Ali Khan, who kindly undertook the part of dresser for the occasion. The music was sparkling and well chosen from the latest favourite melodies. The dialogue itself was a happy combination of the most original puns of a true burlesque type, and hard but at the same time good-natured hits at the principal performers in the actual siege and relief of Kandahar. The plot is laid in Herat and in Kandahar. On the rising of the curtain Mrs. Ayoub is discovered alone in her private boudoir. She is soon joined by Hashim Khan, who tells her of Ayoub's intention of holding a grand durbar preparatory to attacking the "English dogs. The scene closes with a cleverly written and equally cleverly sung Hindustani Pidgen English duet. Scene II. is the durbar in the Royal Palace, where Ayoub Khan, Mrs. Ayoub, Hashim Khan, Lui Nab, and A Man (who receives a bronze star for his remarkable and now historical march) are the principal characters. This scene is, in our opinion, the best as regards acting, scenery dresses, and dialogue; but where all are so good it would be invidious to particularise. Pun after pun, hit after hit, follow one another in rapid succession, and the merriment is never allowed for an instant to flag. Here, too, is introduced the great topical duet "Says Hashim to Ayoub," after "Moses and Aaron" of music hall celebrity. The fertile brain of the author on each successive night added a new verse or two on an ascending scale of fun, the last night the whole house being in incessant roars of laughter from the commencement to the finish of the song. The scene winds up with a dance, a miracle of the terpsichorean art, by Ayoub, "his lovely wife," Hashim, and Lui Nab, when Ayoub actually seems to wind himself up on his legs and ultimately brings himself down and the house—and we were going to add the curtain, but it was never allowed to fall, as the dance had on each occasion to be repeated. Scene III. is the Signal Tower. Famished signallers discovered singing uncommonly well for the condition they were supposed to be in. Enter General X., followed shortly afterwards by his A. A. G. Then appears the prophet Habakuk, whose admirable make-up as a well-known Major and "sharp-shooter" during the siege was one of the most prominent parts of the piece. General Roberts is signalled and the siege is declared to be raised to the inspiriting tune of the "British Grenadiers." Scene IV., and last, is the Babi Wali Pass, where Roberts and Ayoub fight a desperate battle by themselves; and this capital play is brought to a conclusion by some choice Hindustani reflections on the part of Mrs. Ayoub. We were nearly forgetting the small Pathans who compose a guard in this scene and go through the manual exercise in a way most creditable to their instructor.

The harlequinade was a successful ending to a most enjoyable evening, the dancing of the harlequin (Sergt. Robins) and the most presentable columbine (Miss La Forse) was extremely good, and the usual business too was well carried out by the clown (Pte. Dyson), pantaloon (Pte. Robins), bobby (Corpl. Black), Parsees, and others. It speaks well for the discriminating power of the author that each performer's part fitted him so well. He himself made a most regal Ayoub, while Miss Wilkinson as Mrs. Ayoub, if about two feet had been cut off her, would have been a most charming woman for any piece. As it was for burlesque the additional two feet rather improved her than otherwise. Captain Chard was Hashim all over, whether singing or acting, and too much could not be said in his praise. Capt. Adderley as Lui Nab was a most warlike personage and vindicated the wrongs of himself and his men with great fervour; but there are "no complaints" from the soldiery after Ayoub's *hookum* has gone forth to issue to them a "charpoi and a pair of putties." It was a work of art in itself to have dressed up Habakuk so as to produce the effect shown whenever he turned round and walked up, and, marvel of marvels, not only did the part fit him, but the clothes did also. Corpl. Wood, as General X., was most effective, and the A. A. G. (Corpl. Black) was excellent; both of them in language and gesture forcibly reminded us of their originals. Of the minor characters it can be said that they all helped towards the result, namely, that the whole was as near perfection as was possible. The choruses were capitally given and reflect great credit on the musical instructor. To give a slight idea of its popularity, it may be mentioned that the theatre was crammed at each of the four performances, numbers coming twice and thrice, and many having to be turned away notwithstanding the energy and resources of the box-keeper, Major Moore. It was universally regretted that other performances could not take place but the weather and the fact that Ayoub's representative was unfortunately formed like other men and could not stand his nightly fall caused it to be discontinued.

It reflects the greatest credit on the Royal Fusiliers in general and on Major Fred Keyser in particular, that with the exception of our artist, they alone originally planned and carried out the whole whole schemes; and we all owe them our hearty thanks for as pleasant an evening's amusement as one could wish, and the heartiest laugh we have had for many a long day.—*Kandahar News.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 21st instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 151, dated 15th March, intimating the precautions that have been taken in Egypt in consequence of the outbreak of plague in Mesopotamia. Resolution. To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution No. 140, dated 11th March, intimating that the Government of India adheres to the decision formerly come to with regard to the Trustees' liability to make good past deficits. Resolution.—Application should be made to Government to request the Government of India to state the grounds on which their law officers base the opinion that the Port Trust is liable for the unpaid interest, amounting to Rs. 2,36,014, which accrued in the years 1873-79, this being contrary to the legal opinion obtained by the Trustees. The Trustees cannot, therefore, but think that there must have been some misunderstanding on the subject.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 9th February, recommending that a rule be passed to effect that the Trustees will not entertain claims for any sum under Rs. 3 on account of chafage, breakage, or soiled packages. He states that claims for 4 annas, 8 annas, and such small sums take up much time to investigate. Read minutes of Trustees to whom papers were circulated. Resolution.—The Trustees do not think it necessary to make any fresh rule on this subjet at present.

Read letter from the Collector of Bombay, dated 18th March, enquiring whether the Trustees would object to give a site on Mody Bay Imperial Estate, coloured yellow on plan, to Mr. Currim bin Sulliman, instead of the site already agreed upon, and if so whether they will give either of alternative sites, coloured blue and pink, situated on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate. Resolution.—Consideration postponed.

Read Government Resolution No. 159, dated 19th March, communicating a letter from the Government of India, dated 12th March, and a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 6th January. The former intimates that the Port Trust Amendment Bill is under consideration, and that orders will be passed in regard to it in due course. The latter calls for an explanation of the excess of expenditure on Prince's Dock over the estimates, and asks for a statement of the liabilities of the Trust, and its income from all sources, with an estimate of its income for the future. Resolution.—The necessary information should be furnished.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage Statement week to 18th March:—

17 vessels piloted into harbour.
23 ,, ,, out of ,,

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock during week ending 17th March.

2 Square-rigged vessels entered.
7 ,, ,, left.
4 ,, ,, remaining in dock.
2 Native craft entered.
1 ,, ,, left.
1 ,, ,, remaining in dock.

MADRAS.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR FROM MYSORE—The Right Hon'ble W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras, returned to Madras on Tuesday by the ordinary mail-train from Bangalore. The train arrived at the Central Railway Station about forty minutes late. His Excellency was received on the platform of the station by Mr. H. G. Turner and Mrs. Turner, Colonel Hankin, Colonel Leggatt, Colonel Heran, and others. A guard of honour from the 36th Regiment M. N. I., with band and colors, paraded in the compound of the station, and a squadron of the Governor's Body guard escorted His Excellency to Government House. A salute of seventeen guns from the Battery in the Fort announced the arrival at Madras of His Excellency.

FAT MEN'S CONVENTION.—We can see some pleasure, if no reason, in the convening of a baby show, but we confess we could never see the slightest cause, reasonable or otherwise, for fat men's convention, unless it be the fact that misery loves company. For fifty or a hundred men, whose several weights range from two hundred to three hundred pounds, to hold a convention simply because of so much surplus avoirdupois, is absurd to say the least. It becomes doubly so when we reflect that obesity is a disease. What would we think of as many persons emaciated by consumption holding a convention to compare their relative weights? There is but one ground upon which we would advocate another fat men's convention, and that is that they will meet to discuss the merits of Allan's ANTI-FAT, the only known remedy for obesity. It is safe and reliable. Sold by chemists.—BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 493, Oxford Street, London, England. Agents for the Bombay Presidency, TREACHER & Co.

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BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interests thereon as follows:—
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Do. do. 12 do. do. 4 „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 26th January, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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interest will be allowed .... at 4 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 2½ do.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

REG. MURRAY,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Earthenware Pipes, Crane, Boring Tools, Trucks, and other materials.

On MONDAY, the 4th April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Pulic Auction at the Metal Mart, Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue.

A quantity of damaged and slightly broken earthenware pipes, derrick crane, boring tools, trucks and other materials, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of hardware.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 1st April, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF ENGINES, CRANES, TIMBER, &c.

We are instructed by Messrs Richardson and Cruddas, to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the the 2nd of April, 1881, at 1-30 p.m., second-hand portable engines (12, 10, and 6 H. P.); steam crane (5 tons), Lathes, Screw Jacks, Flour Dresser, Ornamental Veranda Pillars, W. Iron Beams, Crab Winches, Larch Struts, 9" by 10" and 16 to 17 feet long, Wheels, Axles, Tanks, Scrap Iron, &c., &c., now on view at their Metal-Mart Depot, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st April, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of household furnitnre, Glass, Crockery, and Platedware, &c., on the first floor of our Auction Room, the property of Major Macortney and others.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st April, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to dispose off at the abovementioned premises, consisting of a teakwood large book case, mahogany chest of drawers, circular, pier, washing, writing, and dressing tables, conversation couches, bedsteads, camp cots, easy and arm chairs, table ornaments, pictures, 2 and 4 light Tucker's argand lamps, waterfilter, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 1st April, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st day of April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 A, Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, glass and crockeryware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a miniature billiard table, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of F. Fischer, Esq., the same comprices rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated curry dishes, cruet stands, table spoons and forks, bread basket, dish covers, table and chamber candlesticks, ivory handled table cutlery, and handsomely carved french-polished blackwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, card, washhand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy low and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, chiffonier, bookstands, fourposts bedstead, camp cot, baby's cradle, chest of drawers, almyra china camphor wood chest of drawers, wardrobes, clothes presses, dressing glasses, baby's dining table and chairs, hanging kerosine oil and argand lamps, a sweet-toned solid mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a mahogany miniature slate billiard table with balls and marking board, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, photographic kit, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, choice plants in pots, a large number of books, &c.

The property is on view, and catalogues are ready.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd of April, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockeryware, a sweet-toned American 6 stop harmonium by S. D. and H. W. Smith, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, an English built light brougham with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness, table ornament, plants, &c., the property of the Rev. C. W. Park, the same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, desert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and breakfast frames, tea and coffee service, teapot, butter and jam pots, hotwater curry dishes, toast rack waiters, table spoons and forks, biscuit box, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, fruit and table knives, and a handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, camp, pier, card, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, drawing-room, easy, folding and mallet pattern without arm chairs, toilet, book and hatstands, chest of drawers, teakwood and mahogany round teapoys, a sweet-toned American 6 stop harmonium by S. D. and H. W. Smith, sofa and reclining couches, Brussels carpet, table and hanging lamps, sideboard, dumb-waiters, lady's writing table, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, camp cots, baby's cradle, gown and clothes presses, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, screens, copying press, flower vases, pictures table ornaments, bath and dispense room furniture, plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.
1 Light English built broughams,
1 Powerful bay Arab horse.
Also the porperty of another gentleman.
1 Light English built brougham with a strong bay Arab horse and harness.
Property on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 4th April, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
A quantity of grey and white piece-goods.

ALSO
1 Cottage pianoforte by Haukes and Co.
1 Kerosine-oil cooking-stove with pots.
20 Cases stores belonging to the recreation-room of a regiment.

AT 2 P. M.
1 Bay Australian mare 14-2, 5 years, very fast in harness, and has been ridden.

On SATURDAY, the 9th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, oleographs and oil paintings, table ornaments, &c., the property of N. C. Richardson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th April, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near the Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome circular glass-fronted miniature brougham, a very handsome magnificent large size flint glass aquarium with fountain pipes, &c., with gold fishes, real Dresden and bronze figures, rich table ornaments, a slate bed bagatelle table, choice plants in tubs, and pots, &c., the property of John S. Maidment, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE of valuable landed property at New Line Street, opposite Lohar Chawl, without the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 12th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Soonderbai, widow of the late Gunput Sewjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ramchundra Gunputjee, Narayen Ramchundra, Gujanun Ramchundra and Anundrao Ramchundra, and infant son of the said Ramchundra Gunputji, by his father and lawful guardian, the said Ramchundra Gunputjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of February, 1879. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house chawl, buildings or hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at New Line Street, aforesaid, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Bhaoosett Balsett and the property of Moroba Sewjee, on or towards the west by the property of the late Bhowanee Morojee, on or towards the north partly by the property of Luxumon Kessowjee, and partly by the property of Ramchundra Narrayen and Narrayen Ragoba, and on or towards the south by the said New Line Street aforesaid, and which said properties were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ramchundra Gunputjee, Narrayen Ramchundra Guianun, Ramchundra Anundrao Ramchundra, containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 20, 21, and 22, and by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and and Tax under No. 396, and of quit and ground rent under No. 116.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st April, 1881.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 5 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 7th April, 1881, for the works of ERECTING BUILDINGS on the site of Messrs. Thacker and Company's former shops in Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Managing Trustee.
The Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHARLES EDWARD ULTING, of Mhow, has contracted to MORTGAGE all that piece or parcel of land, together with the dwelling-house, shop, dispensary godown, sodawater godown, and sodawater machinery, standing thereon, situated in the Cantonment at Mhow in the Central India, and the same known as the LONDON DISPENSARY, and registered in the Cantonment Magistrate's Office at Mhow under No. 117.

All persons having any claim upon the said premises and sodawater machine by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, partnership, assignment, &c., &c., or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known to the undersigned, or the Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without any reference to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Solicitor High Court, Bombay, Mortgagee's Attorney.

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Boiler test pumps.
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FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

FINEST
TURKISH TOBACCOS,
Deliciously fresh.
Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 per lb.

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price-list forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,
PERFUMERS,

FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,
Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery:—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.

Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.
No. 15, Re. 1-8; | No. 18, Rs. 2-8;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0; | No. 19, Rs. 3-0;
Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne .. .. .. No. 102, Re. 1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water „ 125, „ 2
Florida Water .. .. .. „ 140½, „ 1
Violet Vinegar .. .. .. „ 160, „ 1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

La Noblesse Pomade,
For promoting the Growth of the Hair.
No. 253, Rs. 2-8.
Agua Amarella
Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour.
No. 336, Rs. 2.
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder, is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance.
No. 374, 8as.; No. 375, 12as.; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

Cherry Tooth Paste,
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 411, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.
REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1;
No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HIR BRUSH.

Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance,
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA TO SELECT FROM.

BUTTER DISHES. Rs. 16, 20, 25, 28, 30 and 45.
MARMALADE POTS. Rs. 20, 21, 30 and 61.
TEA KETTLES. Rs. 57, 67, 71, 73, 90, 112, 117 & 173.
CLARET JUGS. Rs. 23, 27, 30, 41, 48, 42, 75, 90 & 110.
MUGS AND TANKARDS. Quart, Pint and Half-pint. Rs. 15 to 30.

SARDINE BOXES. Rs. 24, 26, 30, and 37.
PICKLE FRAMES. Rs. 45, 47, 53, 67 and 70.
TOAST RACKS. Rs. 7 to 31.
EGG FRAMES & BOILERS. Rs. 25, 45, 60 and 100
INK-STANDS. Rs. 19, 25, 56, 70, 77 and 85.

BISCUIT BOXES. Rs. 17, 18, 20, 22, 30, 40, 48, 50, 80, 100 and 103.
CRUET FRAMES. Rs. 19 to 112.
BREAKFAST FRAMES. Rs. 45, 51, 57, 62, 75 and 80.
SUGAR POTS. Rs. 12, 18, and 20.
SODAWATER BOTTLE FRAMES, for 1 or 4 bottles. Rs. 9 and 32.

ICE TONGS, NUT-CRACKERS, ICE HAMMERS, SARDINE TONGS, PICKLE FORKS, LEMON KNIVES, TART SCOOPS.

DAULTON WARE
OR
LAMBETH FAIENCE.

Breakfast Frames, Biscuit Boxes and other useful articles for the Table.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank;
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
March 25, 1881.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size ... ...Rs. 26
Do. „ large size ... ... „ 25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior ... ... „ 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers ... ... „ 30 and 35
formerly sold at... „ 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder ... ...Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever ... ... „ 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Rs. 35 Watch" ... ... „ 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever ... ... „ 45, 50 60. 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety ... ... „ 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish .. „ 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size ... ...Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased ... „ 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month ... ... „ 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size ... ... „ 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished ... ... „ 65
Do. do. lever escapement ... ... „ 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish ... ... „ 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case ... ... „ 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key „ 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless „ 60.
In fine Silver case with key „ 60.
In fine Silver case keyless „ 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... „ 30.
In semi-Hunting ... ... „ 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

THORPE AND COMPANY.
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.
Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...Rs. 15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red... „ 16 0
Leather Cases for do. ...... „ 3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash.............. „ 30 0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash...................... „ 33 0
Leather Case for do. .... „ 3 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS,
BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
TUNING OF PIANOFORTES AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners, who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE and Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

REPAIRS.—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendent and practical direction of qualified Europeans, and are able efficiently to effect the repairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost

Estimates are furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE aand Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta firms they have been established in India, for period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to effect of the Indian climate on Musical instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care, will have the best and most careful attention.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE ONE YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES BY TERMS FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

BAND INSTRUMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK.
FULL PARTICULARS AT
THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE and Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department, which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection.

The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings. | Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
Grey and Drab Homespun do. | White Cassimere for Racing do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do. | Cricketing and Boating Flannels.
Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. HUTTON now due from Calcutta, are hereby requested to produce BILLS of LADING to the undersigned at once, otherwise arrangements will be made to warehouse the cargo at Consignee's risk and expense. Freight, &c., must be paid only to the undersigned.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Henderson, s. s. Hutton.
Bombay, 30th March, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration of the Estate of SIDNEY JAMES WAUDBY, late a Major in Her Majesty's Indian Army, and of the Bombay Staff Corps, deceased, who died on the 16th day of April, 1880, were, on the 21st day of March, 1881, granted by the High Court at Bombay to the undersigned WILLIAM ALFRED BAKER, Manager of the National Bank of India, Limited, at Bombay. ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the above deceased are required to send in particulars of the same in writing to the undersigned on or before the 24th day of April, 1881, after which day the Administrator will remit the assets belonging to the Estate to the widow of the deceased in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. ALL persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to pay their debts to the undersigned before the day abovementioned.—Dated this 24th day of March, 1881.

WM. A. BAKER, Administrator to the above Estate.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

COLOMBO HABOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the close of the present North-East Monsoon, when the TITAN shall have been moved in from the end of the Break-water, the Red Light, which hitherto has been exhibited from the TITAN during the progress of the Break-water, will be hoisted, at an elevation of 30 feet, to the mast of a boat, which will be moored as close to the end of the Breakwater as may be found practicable, and will be continued in future throughout the South-West Monsoon, when the TITAN is not in position, until the completion of the Breakwater.

THOS. ROBSON, Assistant Master Attendant.
Master Attendant's Office, Colombo, 24th February, 1881.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 23rd March, 1881.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1880.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointments of Directors made by the Board.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To consider the proposal made by some Shareholders that an amount be set aside from the last year's profit to perpetuate the memory of the late Honourable Morarjee Goculdass, C. I. E., in some shape as to the Shareholders may seem best, as a token of their high appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Mill.
6th.—To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th instant to 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS AND CO.,
Bombay, March 25, 1881. Agents.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
Subscribed Capital £600,000 | Existing Assurances £5,171,612
Annual Revenue £200,000 | Invested Funds £1,025,360

THE undersigned are prepared to ASSURE EUROPEAN, EAST INDIAN and NATIVE LIVES at moderate rates of premium.
For particulars apply to
LANG, MOIR & Co., Agents.

THE COTTON POWDER COMPANY, Limited.

RECOMMEND to Contractors, Miners, Pit Sinkers, Quarrymen, and others their TONITE OR COTTON POWDER

As being the safest, cheapest, and strongest of all explosives. TONITE is the most efficient and economical blasting agent ever invented and is largely in demand. It does not contain any Nitro-Glycerine, and is, therefore, exempt from the dangers of exudation or of freezing and its attendant process of thawing.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
34, Elphinstone Circle, Agents.

ASBESTOS.

THE undersigned offer for sale

YARN PACKING ⅜" to 1½" diameter of pure Asbestos plaited by machinery. The best and most durable packing ever produced. Weight about 5 oz. per foot of 1" diameter.

ASBESTOS MILLBOARD 1/16" to ¼" thick of superior strength and purity.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.
34, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE at the lowest prices:—
Printing Paper of different qualities and weights.
Single and Double Demy.
„ „ Royal.
Double Super Royal.
Single and Double Crown.
Blotting-Paper, assorted colours.
Coloured Demy and Royal Paper.
Machine and hand-made Imperial, Royal, Medium and Demy, and various other articles of Stationery. Apply to
BHICOO SAZBA & Co.
Bombay, 23, Apollo Street.

SUPPLY OF COUNTRY LEATHER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT ARMY CLOTHING, Bombay, at his office in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, on TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1881, up to 12 o'clock noon, for the supply of about 200 cow and 2,500 sheep skins, more or less, during the official year, 1881-82. Musters of the required articles can be seen at the above office and other particulars obtained on application. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. The successful tenderer will be required to lodge a cash deposit of 25 per cent. on the amount of his tender as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

J. M. SEXTON, Lieut.-Colonel.
Superintendent Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 29th March, 1881.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

WANTED a EUROPEAN PILOT for Aden Harbour.

TERMS:
1. A free passage to Aden.
2. Pay to commence on date of joining.
3. Pay Rupees 150 a month, rising to Rupees 200 by five yearly increments of Rupees 10 each month.
4. Free quarters.
5. Six months' notice on either side of termination of agreement.

Apply, stating age, &c., with copies of testimonials, to the Port Officer, Aden.

W. K. THYNE, Port Officer, Aden.
Port Office, Aden, 11th March 1881.
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 23rd March, 1881.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી મદરાજ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1881, at 3 p. m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—
1st.—To pass and confirm the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1880.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election,
4th.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration

By order of the Board of Directors,

કાં મુલજી જેઠાની કુંo

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA &Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from the 14th March to 1st April, 1881, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 12th March, 1881.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana, and in a healthy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh, and COOL and AGREEABLE in HOT SEASON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
Star of India Brandy ....Rs. 20 per doz.
LARRONDE FRERES'
Margaux ....Qts. at Rs. 14 per doz.
St. Girons .... „ „ 13 „
REMINGTON & Co.

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
MADEIRA,
SPECIALLY BOTTLED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
Labelled. Sealed. Price.
Choice Reserve....Black .... Rs. 28 per doz.
REMINGTON & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS,
BOTTLERS OF LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE
AND
GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the World.
Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

PRICES on application.

"BULL DOG" MARK—CAUTION.
Consumers of "Bull Dog" Ale or Stout should mind that it is bottled by Read Brothers, of London, otherwise an entirely different article may be substituted.
ORDERS for this Presidency must be addressed only to the Undersigned.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every discription of PROPERTY and RISKS at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY was established in 1825, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. For upwards of thirty years the Company has maintained a large and increasing business in India and the Colonies, and it has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management. The position of the office at the end of its 55th year is briefly as follows:—

INVESTED FUNDS are upwards of Five Millions-and-a-Half Sterling.

ANNUAL REVENUE is upwards of Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling.

THE CLAIMS paid under the Company's Policies amount to upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.

THE MILITARY RATES are Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 per annum above Civil rates, and cover the risk of war while on the Indian Establishment. The Company's Rates of Premiums for India have lately been considerably reduced at most ages and no extra charge is made on Half-Yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Premiums, which are exactly One-half, One-fourth and One-twelfth, respectively, of the yearly Premium.

THE LOCAL BOARDS are empowered to issue Policies and pay claims without reference to Head Office; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

Forms of Proposals, &c., may be obtained on application.

Bombay Office, 14, Rampart Row.
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary,
Madras Office—
BINNY & CO., Chief Agents.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Cold Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th Ma[illegible] 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism [illegible]veral years, together with scorbutic eruption of the [illegible], of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the [illegible], and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

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